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3

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FOR THE

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS,

AND OF

THE OFFICERS

OF THE

OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF OHIO.

For the Year 1853.

COLUMBUS:

OSGOOD, BLAKE & KNAPP, PRINTERS,
1854.

Callahan

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

TRUSTEES.

PRESIDENT.

RICHARD WARNER, Medina County.

SECRETARY.

THOMAS SPARROW, Franklin County.

GEORGE E. EELS, Fairfield,
E. C. ROOT, Ashtabula,
HENRY WILSON, Franklin,

JOHN GREENLEAF, Franklin,
DAVID ROBB, Union,
HIRAM B. SMITH, Meigs,
THOMAS C. MITCHELL, Preble.

COMMITTEE AD INTERIM.

HENRY WILSON, | JOHN GREENLEAF, | THOMAS SPARROW.

SUPERINTENDENT.

ELIJAH KENDRICK, M. D.

FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

OSCAR C. KENDRICK, M. D.

SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

CHARLES DISNEY, M. D.

STEWARD.

WESLEY T. CRISS.

MATRON.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
FOR THE
BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS
OF THE
STATE OF OHIO.

IN SENATE, JAN. 2, 1854.

COLUMBUS, OHIO,
JANUARY 2, 1854.

To His Excellency, WILLIAM MEDILL,
Governor of Ohio.

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to deliver to you the Report of the Trustees of the Benevolent Institutions, and also the reports of the several Superintendents and other officers made to said Board.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS SPARROW,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

To His Excellency, WILLIAM MEDILL,
Governor of Ohio.

In compliance with the law, the undersigned, Trustees of the Benevolent Institutions of the State of Ohio, submit to you the following annual report:

The Trustees again perform the grateful duty of announcing the continued prosperity of these great charities of the State.

The annual reports of the Committee Ad Interim, and of the Superintendents and other officers, furnish full information of the transactions of the past year and of the present condition of the Institutions.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

We would again call attention to the oft-repeated and now pressing wants of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

A thorough examination has satisfied our minds that the honor of the State and the interests of the pupils absolutely require that some steps should be taken towards the erection of a new building, adequate not only to the suitable and comfortable accommodation of its present occupants, but of all those unfortunate children in our State who are entitled to the benefits of instruction in it. As will be seen, from the report of the Superintendent, the present buildings are so crowded as to compel him to discourage applications for admission, and in some instances to refuse admission to persons who are entitled to the benefits of this great charity.

This state of things should not be allowed to exist. The Superintendent should be placed in a condition which would enable him to hunt out these unfortunate children and encourage their coming.

A plan for a new building has been submitted to the Board by the Committee Ad Interim, which meets our cordial approbation. We believe that it is one which, without being expensive, will meet the pressing wants of the Institution.

A building erected according to this plan, it is estimated by the architect, will cost one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

We unanimously recommend that an appropriation be made for the erection of a new building, and that the work be commenced during the coming summer.

The expenses of this Institution, for all purposes, during the past year, have been \$16,906 32.

The appropriations which it will be necessary to make for the coming year are as follows :

For salaries of the Superintendent, Steward, and Matrons.....	\$2,000
For salaries of Teachers and Physician.....	6,900
For current expenses.....	8,000

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

In the Lunatic Asylum, large and extensive repairs and improvements have been in progress under the appropriations made by the General Assembly during its last session.

A thorough examination has satisfied the Board that these improvements, when completed, will greatly add to the comfort and health of the patients and other occupants of the Asylum, and, in the end, diminish its annual expense.

To complete these improvements, and to meet the debts already incurred in their prosecution, the following appropriations will be necessary :

To complete the steam apparatus \$10,000

To complete water closets and bathing rooms..... 8,000

In consequence of the limited appropriation made for the erection of an Infirmary, the work was not commenced. It was found, on examination, that such a building as was needed, could not be built for less than twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars. The Committee Ad Interim, under whose supervision this matter was placed, very properly declined to take the responsibility of directing the commencement of a building which would necessarily involve so great an expenditure.

Should it be thought advisable to erect this Infirmary, an additional appropriation of \$16,000 will be needed.

The current expenses of the Lunatic Asylum, during the year ending November 15, 1853, have been thirty-nine thousand dollars. In this sum is included seven thousand and fifty-six dollars and sixty-five cents of out-standing debts, which it will be necessary to make an appropriation to meet at an early day.

An immediate appropriation of \$5,000 is needed for the current expenses of the Institution.

The heavy expenses of the past year at this Institution are attributable to the extraordinary high prices of articles of consumption.

The expenses of the Institution, when compared with others of a similar character in our country, as will be seen from the able report of the Superintendent, are very small.

It will be seen from the report of the Superintendent, that it is a matter of importance that the building should be lighted with gas. We

concur in that opinion, and recommend that an appropriation of \$3,500 be made for that purpose.

The side-walk in front of the grounds of the Asylum is, at some seasons of the year, almost impassable. A permanent pavement should be made. For this purpose an appropriation of \$2,500 will be required.

It has been proposed, by the owners of the property on the east and west of the Institution, to open streets on each side, provided the State would give an equal number of feet. We submit the matter to your consideration.

The appropriations which it will be necessary to make for this Institution, for the coming year, are as follows :

For salaries of officers.....	\$4,000
For contingent expenses	35,000

We would call attention to the law now in force relative to admission of patients into the Asylum. The law of last winter conferred exclusive jurisdiction, in cases of lunacy, upon the Probate Judges in the several counties, but omitted to prescribe the mode of procedure. Patients have been frequently brought to the Asylum with papers made out by justices of the peace, in conformity with the law now in force regulating proceedings in such cases.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The reports of the Superintendent and other officers give a full and satisfactory account of the Institution for the Blind, and of its history during the past year.

The plan suggested by the Superintendent in his report for the last year, and again referred to in the one which is herewith submitted, is worthy of consideration. He proposes, in connection with the present establishment, to connect a department for the instruction of blind persons of mature years in some mechanical trade. The slight additional expense which would be incurred would seem to justify the experiment.

We would recommend that an appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars be made, for the purpose of purchasing the lot of ground lying immediately east of this Institution.

The expenses of this Institution for the past year have been as follows :

For salaries, repairs, and contingent expenses..... \$11,916 13

The appropriations required for the coming year are,

For salaries of Superintendent, Steward, Matron, Physician and

Teachers	\$6,000
For artisans, assistants, &c.....	2,000
For contingent expenses.....	4,000
For repairs, books, musical instruments, stationery, &c.	2,000

The terms of service of JOHN GREENLEAF, of Franklin county, THOMAS C. MITCHELL, of Preble county, and HIRAM B. SMITH, of Meigs county, will expire on the 7th day of June next.

Since the preparation of our last annual report, information of the death of Dr. E. KIBBY CHAMBERLAIN, a member of the Board, has reached us. He died at sea, on the 25th day of December, 1852, on his way to California.

Few men possessed so many of those qualities which secure the confidence and control the conduct of their fellows. In his profession, he was an able and skillful physician; in his social intercourse, a most accomplished gentleman; in the discharge of his duties as a member of this Board, he was zealous and faithful, and deeply interested in the welfare of the Institutions. By his uniform courtesy and goodness of heart, he had won the respect and love of his colleagues.

Respectfully submitted.

RICHARD WARNER, *President*.
 DAVID ROBB,
 GEORGE E. EELS,
 E. C. ROOT,
 HIRAM B. SMITH,
 THOMAS C. MITCHELL,
 THOS. SPARROW,
 HENRY WILSON,
 JOHN GREENLEAF.

OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE AD INTERIM.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS OF OHIO:

Since the annual meeting of the Board in December last, several changes have taken place in the officers of the Asylum for the Insane.

On the first day of July, Dr. Charles R. Pierce, 2d Assistant Physician, sent in his resignation to the Committee, which was accepted. The Committee regret his loss to the Institution. They bear cheerful testimony to his skill in his profession, and his humane and benevolent efforts amongst the patients committed to his charge.

The Superintendent, (by virtue of the authority of the by-laws, granting the senior Physician the privilege of nominating his assistant physicians,) recommended to the Committee, as successor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Pierce, Dr. Charles Disney, of Cincinnati. This nomination was confirmed by the Committee.

On the first day of July, Mrs. P. A. Van Sickle, Matron, handed in her resignation. No Matron has been appointed by the Committee to fill the vacancy thus created.

On the 13th day of November, Loyal A. Curtis, Steward of the Institution, departed this life, after a short and painful illness. The deceased united in his character those virtues calculated to command respect and waken affection. The Institution has thus been deprived, by death, of an officer of ability and integrity.

Although conscious that no condolence of ours can, in anywise, mitigate the grief under which his immediate relations must suffer, we must beg permission to mingle our sympathies with the friends of the deceased, as a tribute to the memory of departed worth.

On the 22d day of November, the Committee unanimously appointed Wesley T. Criss to the office of Steward of the Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Criss entered on the discharge of his duties the 26th of November.

In the interim between the 13th and 26th, the duties of Steward were well performed by the Supervisor, Mr. J. W. Cook.

The recommendations of the Board of Trustees to the Legislature, in its last annual report, asking for specific appropriations for the Lunatic Asylum, viz: for heating by steam the whole building: for re-construction of water closets and bath rooms: for re-roofing, &c., for gas fixtures, &c., have in part been acceded to by the appropriating power of the State.

The amount appropriated for heating by steam, was \$10,000. Early in the spring the Committee invited proposals. A contract was entered into with Messrs. Greenwood & Fifield, of Cincinnati, for the aggregate sum of \$10,297.

The contract did not include the stone, brick, lumber, masonry, or the building of a smoke stack, or the setting of the boilers, &c., all of which was necessary to complete and render efficient the steaming apparatus. These portions of the work

have been constructed at a greater expense than was anticipated, consequent upon the extraordinary prices prevailing in Columbus during the past year, for all kinds of mechanical labor, and the high prices asked and obtained for building material of all descriptions.

The amounts paid out, under this head, to November 15th inclusive, are as follows:

To Greenwood & Fifield	\$5,000 00
For mechanical labor and material.....	3,996 33
Balance	<u>\$1,003 67</u>

It will be necessary for a further appropriation of \$10,000, to complete the heating and ventilating the Institution.

The appropriation for water closets and bath tubs, is \$4,000 00.

On the 14th day of May, a contract was entered into with Mr. James Gibson, an experienced plumber, living in Cincinnati, to do the work at fair prices. The work, so far as it is completed, challenges the admiration of all who have witnessed its operation. In the opinion of the Committee, the contractor has admirably adapted his work to the purpose designed.

Under this head there has been expended, (out of an appropriation of \$4,000,) to the 15th November, \$3,713 89, leaving but a small balance to draw upon. A further appropriation of \$8,000 will be required to complete this improvement.

The appropriation for roofing was \$2,282 00. The contract for this work was let at a less sum than the appropriation; and the work was performed in a substantial and satisfactory manner. Amount expended to November 15 inclusive, was \$1,479 56.

The appropriation for an infirmary, or hospital, has not been expended. The sum appropriated, (\$6,000,) was so inadequate to erect and furnish a building for the purpose required, under the prices prevailing in Columbus the past season, for labor and material, also, taking into consideration, the great amount of work already in progress in and around the Institution, that the Committee thought best to refer the matter back to the Board at their annual meeting. The Committee think that a further appropriation of \$16,000 necessary for this purpose, including heating, ventilating, and furnishing the building.

The contingent appropriations for 1853, amounted to \$30,000; which, added to a balance of \$5,435 88 in Treasurer's hands November 15, 1852, makes a total of \$35,435 88. The Institution is in debt for necessary supplies, without sufficient means to pay. The Committee beg leave to observe, that, during the past year the prices paid for almost every kind of provisions far exceeds the prices paid in 1852. In some of the leading articles of consumption, such as flour, the advance in price has been, and is now, nearly fifty per cent. The amount necessary to pay the outstanding debts of the Institution, for subsistence, and for the year ending 15th November, 1854, is \$40,000.

The Committee would recommend an appropriation of \$3,500 for the purpose of introducing gas into the Asylum.

Subjoined is a list of persons employed in the Lunatic Asylum, with their salaries, and pay attached.

HENRY WILSON,
THOMAS SPARROW,
JOHN GREENLEAF,

Ad Interim Committee.

December 5, 1853.

LIST OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE ASYLUM.

OFFICERS.

Names.	Employment.	Salaries.
Elijah Kendrick, M. D.,.....	Superintendent	\$1,200 per annum.
Oscar C. Kendrick, M. D.,...	1st Assistant Physician.....	600 " "
Charles Disney, M. D.,.....	2nd Assistant Physician.....	500 " "
Wesley T. Criss.....	Steward	600 " "
	Matron.....	300 " "

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Names.	Employment.	Wages.
John W. Cook.....	Male Supervisor.....	\$25 00 per month.
Frederick D. Lewin.....	Apothecary	20 00 " "
Hiram Ramsdell.....	Male Attendant.....	20 00 " "
William Morrison	" "	20 00 " "
Henry C. Mead.....	" "	20 00 " "
Monroe C. Wythe.....	" "	20 00 " "
James M. Barron.....	" "	20 00 " "
Lewis C. Hendren.....	" "	20 00 " "
Samuel O. Hendren.....	" "	20 00 " "
Stearns R. Miller.....	" "	20 00 " "
Roswell S. Twormbly.....	" "	20 00 " "
Robert Jones.....	" "	20 00 " "
James. M. Stitt.....	" "	20 00 " "
Daniel Hungerford	" Night-watch.....	15 00 " "
Miss Mary Cook.....	Female Supervisor	2 50 per week.
" Asenath James.....	" Attendant.....	2 50 " "
" Jane E. Edwards.....	" "	2 50 " "
" Mina Cook	" "	2 50 " "
" Sarah J. Maxfield.....	" "	2 50 " "
" Harriet M. Wadsworth.	" "	2 50 " "
" Margaret Felka.....	" "	2 50 " "
" Jane Walker.....	" "	2 50 " "
" Elizabeth B. Williamson	" "	2 50 " "
" Eliza E. Williamson...	" "	2 50 " "
" Isabella Young.....	" "	2 50 " "
" Amanda Devinney....	" "	2 50 " "

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Names.	Employment.	Wages.
Mrs. Sarah E. Butler.....	Seamstress.....	\$2 50 per week.
Miss Magdelene Hartman...	"	2 50 " "
Mrs. Eliza J. Hungerford...	Cook	2 00 " "
Miss Ann Hunter.....	"	2 00 " "
" Frances Phister.....	"	2 00 " "
" Alice Wilmot.....	"	2 00 " "
" Margaret McMullen...	"	2 00 " "
" Ann Eliza Law.....	"	2 00 " "
" Alsina Boyd.....	"	2 00 " "
" Louisa Barrett.....	"	2 00 " "
" Ellen Law.....	"	2 00 " "
" Ellen Shae.....	"	2 00 " "
" Mary A. Agan	"	2 00 " "
James Gunning.....	Kitchen man.....	12 00 " month.
Joseph Butler.....	Baker	20 00 " "
Norton Longshore.....	Fireman	15 00 " "
Patrick Agan.....	Teamster	15 00 " "
Miss Mary Kritline.....	Chambermaid.....	2 00 " week.
" Ann Nolan	"	2 00 " "

LAUNDRY.

Names.	Employment.	Wages.
Andrew Gunning	Engineer.....	\$25 00 per month.
Mrs. Francis M. Cook.....	Supervisor	2 50 " week.
Miss Margaret Shafer.....	Laundress	2 00 " "
" Elizabeth Shafer.....	"	2 00 " "
" Hannah Dewitt.....	"	2 00 " "
" Eliza J. Peyton.....	"	2 00 " "
" Amanda Thresher.....	Ironer	1 75 " "
" Ann R. Cook.....	"	1 75 " "
" Lucy Boyd	"	1 75 " "
" Margaret Sullivan.....	"	1 75 " "

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FOR THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE OF OHIO:

GENTLEMEN: A year laden with unusual care and anxiety is just closed. Through all its vicissitudes, the unerring hand of Providence has safely guided us; and on this, the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, we are again met, to investigate its present condition, and counsel for its future prosperity.

The following statistical tables, with the accompanying explanatory remarks, will, I trust, furnish you with full and accurate information as to the management of the Asylum during the year; while, in the Appendix to the Superintendent's Report, will be found the general tables, a brief history of the progress of the improvements made under the late Legislative appropriation act, with a concise account of the moneys expended, and the estimated amount necessary to complete the various jobs:

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1—Showing the admissions, re-admissions, discharges and deaths, for the year ending November 15, 1853.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in the Asylum, November 15, 1852:			
Cases, recent when admitted.....	65	69	134
Cases, chronic when admitted.....	65	61	126
	130	130	260
ADMITTED—			
For the first time during the year, Males. Fem. Total.			
Cases, recent when received. 86 108 194			
Cases, chronic when received 22 20 42			
Re-admitted, recent..... 2 1 3			
	110	129	239
Total treated during the year	240	259	499
DISCHARGED—			
Recovered..... Males. Fem. Total.			
Recent..... 63 56 119			
Chronic..... 8 6 14			
Total... 71 62 133			
Improved :			
Recent..... 11 8 19			
Chronic..... 5 5 10			
Total... 16 13 29			
Unimproved :			
Recent..... 11 15 26			
Chronic..... 15 20 35			
Total.... 26 35 61			
Deceased:			
Recent..... 8 9 17			
Chronic..... 4 3 7			
Total.... 12 12 24			
Total discharged.....	125	122	247
Remaining in the Asylum, November 15, 1853.....	115	137	252
Average numbers for the year	126	133	259

REMARKS ON GENERAL TABLE.

The number admitted, the number discharged, and the average number for the year, are less than for a few years previously, for reasons which will doubtless be satisfactorily apparent, upon reference to the succeeding tables of this report.

An unusual proportion of recent cases has been received during the year, and an increased number of persons recovered, discharged. Our per centage of recoveries, according to the usual mode of computation, is large ; but as such estimates are by all acknowledged to scarcely approximate the truth, we shall enter into no minute details to propagate an error.

Of the improved, many were removed by friends, under the impression that the benefits of Asylum life had been long enough tested, and that after a lengthened period of absence from home, a return to old associations and the gladdening sight of once-loved forms and faces, might re-awake in their dormant minds, original thought and vigor. The result has, in not a few instances, been most satisfactory.

The unimproved have, in almost every instance, been discharged in abeyance to that section of the act for the government of the Asylum, which requires the removal of harmless incurables, to make room for recent cases from the same county.

It is highly gratifying to find that, although afflicted with a great amount of sickness, our bill of mortality has been comparatively small.

MEDICAL HISTORY.

In addition to the usual physical diseases incident to all hospitals for the insane, we have been visited during the last season by an endemic fever of a mixed character, commencing about the middle of July, attaining its height about the middle of August, and continuing sporadically up to the present time.

Though commencing as a common bilious remittent, owing to the hospital tendency, after the first few days it assumed the typhoid or typhus type, and again, in the case of convalescents, at the end of two weeks, re-assumed the remittent form.

Among the patients there were in all 31 cases ; the great majority occurring in the male department. Of these, but one terminated fatally. There was, however, an additional case of congestive remittent, commencing July 26, and running a rapid course to a fatal termination.

Out of this number, through the renovating influence of physical disease, and the necessary remedial agents used for their recovery, 13 were restored to reason, concurrently with their convalescence from the fever. Several were also much improved mentally, but again relapsed. Two of these cases would probably have done well, had not unpropitious circumstances interposed to disturb their equilibrium before the mind had resumed its accustomed tone. One was removed too soon by friends ; the other while in the Asylum heard of the death of his father.

In all these cases, even in the demented, the mind seemed more clear during the attack, (attributable perhaps, to the excitement of fever,) than when in usual physical health.

The duration of insanity in those mentioned above as restored, ranged from five to eighteen months.

This disease was not confined to the patients ; its baneful influence extended to every department. Fifteen of the help were prostrated by its power. Our steward and esteemed friend, L. A. Curtiss, alone fell a victim. At an early age, in

the dawn of vigorous manhood, he was suddenly stricken down, and his generous spirit called to pass from among men. In him the Institution has lost an efficient officer, its inmates a warm hearted, sympathizing friend. The fact that he left no enemies behind him is his best eulogy.

This fever had, I think, an obvious local malarious origin. In digging the numerous ditches through our courts and basements for the various steam and water pipes, the sub-soils charged with the accumulated impurities of years, were freely exposed, and their noxious effluvia constantly imbibed by all. Besides, our illy constructed sewers and most offensive cess-pools, by their frequent obstruction and overflow, seem sources sufficiently rife with malaria to impregnate a whole community.

In the first stage of the disease, alteratives, aperients and diaphoretics were given; when typhoid symptoms became manifest, tonics and stimulants were added, and upon the return of the remittent form, antiperiodics followed by tonics were resorted to. Throughout, the medical treatment was accompanied by mucilaginous drinks, mild nutritious diet.

TABLE 2—Showing the ages at which Insanity commenced.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under twenty.....	8	18	26
Between twenty and thirty.....	48	57	105
“ thirty and forty.....	27	34	61
“ forty and fifty.....	15	17	32
“ fifty and sixty.....	10	3	13
“ sixty and seventy.....	2	.....	2
Total	110	129	239

TABLE 3—Showing duration of Insanity before admission.

Duration.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than one year.....	88	110	198
From one to five years.....	21	18	39
From five to ten years.....	1	1	2
Total	110	129	239

TABLE 4—Showing the number of previous attacks.

Number.	Males.	Females.	Total.
One previous attack.....	19	22	41
Two “ attacks.....	7	11	18
Three “ “.....	3	1	4
Four “ “.....	1	2	3
Five “ “.....	.....	2	2
Total	30	38	68

TABLE 2—Still further corroborates the statement of experience, that insanity is comparatively a disease of mature years.

The causes which may be rife during youth, gradually undermining the physical system, not unfrequently develope their results in later years.

Youth and old age, too, are in a great measure, secluded from the operation of those causes, with which the rushing tide of active life is so pregnant.

TABLE 3—Shows an increase in the number of admissions of recent cases. This may find a ready solution in the fact, that information of the true object of the institution, is yearly becoming more widely disseminated, and its inestimable benefits correspondingly appreciated.

The disparity between the numbers of each sex admitted, is not attributable to the greater number of female applications, but, to their having offered in point of duration more favorable prospects of relief.

TABLE 4—Is worthy of notice. These, we consider, a strong predisposing cause to relapse. By repeated attacks, the nervous system becomes permanently impressed, a habit of paroxysmal or periodical excitement is engendered, and the physical powers exhibit less resistance to exciting causes.

2—LUNATIC REP.

TABLE 5 — Showing the probable causes of Insanity.

Causes.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Causes.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Physical.					Moral.				
Injury to head.....		2	.....	2	Disappointed affection.....		4	6	10
Chorea.....		1	.....	1	Domestic unhappiness.....		5	13	18
Apoplexy.....		.....	1	1	“ affliction.....		5	8	13
Paralysis.....		1	.....	1	Pecuniary.....		7	1	8
Intense mental application.....		2	1	3	Religious excitement.....		18	14	32
Excessive labor, fatigue, exposure		8	13	21	Spirit rappings.....		5	6	11
General bodily disorders.....		15	12	27	Ungoverned temper.....		1	.....	1
Puerperal.....		.....	24	24	Nostalgia.....		.....	1	1
Uterine derangement.....		.....	19	19	Grief.....		1	5	6
Masturbation.....		16	.....	16	Fright.....		2	1	3
Intemperance.....		6	.....	6	Joy.....		1	.....	1
Tobacco.....		.....	1	1	Remorse.....		1	.....	1
Imprisonment.....		1	.....	1	Jealousy.....		1	.....	1
Feigned.....		1	.....	1	.....		51	55	106
Total.....		53	71	124	.....		53	71	124
					Unknown.....		6	3	9
					.....		110	129	239
					Hereditary in.....		26	28	54

TABLE 5—Presents a long catalogue of causes. *Physical*.—Among these it would hardly seem consistent to recognise all as exciting causes; many might be classed more properly as predisposing. By labor, fatigue, exposure, by intense mental application, by the depressing agencies of general bodily disorders, the physical system is undermined, the nervous organism unduly stimulated, and upon the accession of sometimes inappreciable exciting causes insanity supervenes.

It has been truthfully said that the alledged cause of insanity is not always the real one.—Many, whose social state has been one of bitter dissensions, loth to acknowledge their agency in dimming the light of reason, avow their ignorance of any cause, or assign some one, which the circumstances of the case may seem to indicate as probable. These facts are not unfrequently exposed by the unfortunate victims of domestic oppression upon their return to sound mind.

Experience, too, has taught us to look with suspicion upon certain cases of so called religious insanity. Many of these subjects after a few days residence in the Asylum, are found to be Onanists.

Masturbation is often a consequence as well as a cause of insanity. Of males especially is this true. We have those now in the institution who, though in health never addicted to immorality, in seclusion immolate themselves mentally and physically upon the ignoble altar of self-indulgence.

The votaries of intemperance, though scantily, are still represented in the year's statistics.

In the case of the confirmed inebriate his restoration to reason is but precursory to renewed scenes of debauchery; relapses often follow. A house of correction would seem to be a proper receptacle for such after leaving the Asylum, until confirmed in habits of sobriety.

Quite a number of Puerperal cases have been admitted during the past year. In some the attack commenced before, in others subsequent to confinement. Fatigue and anxiety, especially among the poorer class, during gestation, proved a predisposing cause in a few instances and the nervous shock of parturition completed the work.

Uterine derangement, including all those disorders, either functional or organic, to which the female is peculiarly liable, has furnished us with its full quota of subjects.

Many of these have been restored or benefited by appropriate remedies, while others laboring under chronic organic disease, for the want of proper hospital appliances, gradually glide into hopeless imbecility.

MORAL.—In these, the immediate relation between cause and effect, is generally more distinct. The shock of sudden emotion, in all its varied phases, is instantaneous and overpowering.

By reference to the above table it will be seen that "spiritualism" still swells the records of insanity. The number, however, is not so large as last year. This decrease may be owing to the return of the public sentiment to a more healthy tone, and the delusion is thus dying away for the want of its peculiar pabulum, human credulity, to feed upon.

For some of these cases my sympathies have been strongly awakened, and, though deprecating the impious folly, I cannot refrain from here entering my feeble protest against the *indiscriminate* commitment of such persons to Lunatic Asylums.

"It is not justifiable to deprive a man of his liberty or civil rights, except for his own advantage or the welfare and safety of others. Hence it becomes important to ascertain the extent of the mental unsoundness, and whether he is thereby incapacitated to conduct his own affairs, or to mingle in the society of others. If his ability is not impaired in these respects, it is proper that he should be allowed to enjoy his civil rights, notwithstanding in some particulars his reasoning powers may be impaired."

FEIGNED INSANITY.—This was exhibited in the person of a convict, a notorious burglar, who though carefully watched and closely confined, succeeded in effecting his escape during the night from one of our most secure rooms, but was subsequently recaptured and returned to the Penitentiary.

UNKNOWN.—These were generally old cases who had almost lost their identity by protracted residence in the county infirmaries, and of whom little or no information could be obtained.

HEREDITARY PREDISPOSITION.—Table 5 shows a large number imbued with this peculiar characteristic.

Though perhaps not more than other causes a barrier to *temporary* relief, its unfortunate subjects are less susceptible than others of a radical cure.

The attack may be relieved, as an ague or fever, but the renewed accession of an exciting cause, as in those diseases, is equally sure to reproduce its legitimate result.

TABLE 6—Showing the Civil Condition.

Civil Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	46	38	84
Married	58	84	142
Widowed	5	7	12
Unknown	1	..	1
Total	110	129	239

TABLE 7—Showing the Temperaments.

Temperaments.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sanguine.....	37	31	68
Bilious	31	48	79
Nervous	22	32	54
Lymphatic	20	18	38
Total.....	110	129	239

TABLE 6—Shows the civil condition of those admitted within the year.

As insanity is comparatively a disease of maturity, we should expect a larger number of insane among those in the married state.

In old communities, especially, must this be the case, in which the dissensions, the trials and cares of the social state are prolific sources of mental alienation, while in new countries, the emigration being principally composed of youthful adventurers, we find the unmarried to predominate.

TABLE 7—Cannot be considered an unerring representation of the temperaments, as these, at the best ambiguous, become emphatically so under the physical changes constantly attendant upon insanity.

TABLE 8 — Showing the number of those who attempted suicide before admission.

Manner in which suicide was attempted.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By drowning .....	..	7	7
By knife	2	4	6
By hanging.....	4	4	8
By poison.....	..	2	2
By starvation.....	..	1	1
By fire .....	..	1	1
By venesection .....	..	1	1
By drowning, hanging, and knife.....	..	1	1
Unknown	6	2	8
Total.....	12	23	35
Having strong suicidal propensity	4	9	13
	16	32	48

TABLE 9 — Showing the forms of insanity in which suicide was attempted.

Form of Insanity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania acute.....	2	6	8
“ epileptic .....	..	1	1
Melancholia	10	16	26
Total.....	12	23	35
Of these have recovered—			
Mania acute.....	..	2	2
Melancholia	5	6	11
Total.....	5	8	13

TABLE 8—shows a vast increase in the number of suicidal cases admitted within the year. Great pains have been taken to attain perfect accuracy in this table. The facts were obtained from the legal papers, or from immediate friends, who were personally cognizant of the circumstances. The increase is unprecedented in the annals of the Institution.

It is impossible to convey to the inexperienced, the slightest realization of the impression produced upon all in charge of the insane, by the advent into the wards of the hospital of those afflicted with this fearful propensity,

The sensitive mind shrinks from the dread responsibility, and naught but the stern sense of duty, could reconcile officers or assistants to so arduous a position.

While we deplore this calamity, we are also more forcibly impressed with the necessity of having suitable institutions for their care.

At home they are a source of constant anxiety to the domestic circle, and annoyance to the community; unrestrained in their impulses, surrounded by the same associations, and fostering the same fancies, this propensity hurries them on, to its final consummation.

In a hospital, on the contrary, furnished with all the appliances for necessary restraint, for mental entertainment and physical employment, under general rules of systematic government, the timid, who seek death to avoid imaginary ills, are emboldened by the security afforded; the victims of ennui find new sources of enjoyment, and the fanatic is restored to calmness and reason.

"The disposition to commit suicide has, at different periods, been known to prevail epidemically, from a perversion, as it has been supposed, of the natural instinct of imitation."

Be this as it may, the daily newspapers and periodicals scattered through the country, are filled with detailed accounts of self-destruction, and the increase in our numbers is indicative of some unusual influence operating upon those within the borders of Ohio.

This propensity, unlike epidemic cholera, typhus fever, small pox, or erysipelas, is not traceable to any meteorological or malarious origin; but its cause must be sought for, in whatever tends to perversion of the moral sentiments, to exaltation or depression of the nervous energies, and in the impulses which, uncontrolled in early life, break over all restraint, and hurl their miserable subjects down the steep of dark despair.

If it be true, "that in proportion as the intellect becomes expanded, knowledge and civilization diffused, the desire to commit self-murder is engendered," it behooves all true philanthropists, in a country eminent as ours for its liberal principles and innumerable facilities for the diffusion of intelligence, to avert, as far as possible, all those causes which may tend to bring into action this imitative principle. And here, I may be excused for using, so pertinent is it to the subject, the language of another. Dr. Parish, whose opinion is entitled to the highest consideration, in commenting upon a case of suicide, induced by the perusal of a similar act, says: "This case is stated as affording strong testimony in favor of a principle which is now beginning to attract the attention of medical men, viz: that the publicity which is given to cases of suicide, in the newspapers, and by other means, forms one of the strongest incentives to the commission of the act, in those who have a secret disposition to destroy themselves.

If this be the fact, a high responsibility rests upon physicians, so to influence public opinion, and more especially editors, as to prevent the narration of the circumstances connected with the death of this unfortunate class. No good can certainly arise, to the public, from the exposure of facts which ought to remain concealed in the bosom of distressed families; while there is reason to believe, the list of victims to suicide is annually very much swelled from the course which is now so generally pursued."

TABLE 9—In showing so large a proportion of suicides affected with acute mania, illustrates a singular fact; as we look for the development of this propensity, with few exceptions, in those laboring under melancholia.

The cases were too plainly marked, however, to leave a doubt as to their proper classification. Furious, violent, they used no subterfuges to conceal their designs, but boldly attempted the work of self-destruction.

The subjects of suicidal melancholia are to a great extent monomaniacs. Their feelings are perverted and changed, their reasoning powers may not be deficient, but they argue from unsound premises.

We are gratified at being able to note apparent recoveries from this propensity. When it exists in connection with acute mania, its permanent eradication may be anticipated; but however perfect the recovery may seem in cases of suicidal melancholia, we cannot divest ourselves of the conviction, that upon their return to former scenes, and associations calculated to keep vividly before the mind, an act so revolting, remorse may re-awaken the slumbering desire.

TABLE 10—Showing the prospects for recovery of those remaining in the Asylum, November 15, 1853.

Prospects.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Favorable for.....	28	45	73
Uncertain.....	19	19	38
Unfavorable.....	68	73	141
Total.....	115	137	252

TABLE 11—Showing the varieties of Insanity.

Varieties.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania acute.....	60	73	133
Mania chronic.....	7	9	16
Mania periodical.....	8	8	16
Mania epileptic.....	1	1	2
Melancholia.....	33	37	70
Dementia.....	.....	1	1
Feigned.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	110	129	239

TABLE 10—Is a fair representation of the mental condition of those in the Asylum relative to the prospect of recovery. The preponderance of unfavorable cases is notable. These necessarily accumulate from year to year; sad memorials of man's inability to re-unite the scattered fragments of God's handiwork.

TABLE 11—Embraces the mental classification of those admitted during the year.

ACUTE MANIA.

The subject of this form of insanity comes to us, himself the personation of his own wild fancies; now in frenzied rage, anon cowering in fear, agonized with grief, or filled with exultant joy.

The medical and moral treatment of these cases, has been conducted, in general, upon those views of the true nature and pathology of the disease, now so universally adopted in the American institutions for the insane.

The special remedies have been, the general warm bath, cold douch to head, aperients, free use of stimulants, and opiates *when allowable*.

PERIODICAL MANIA.

This variety of insanity is less amenable to treatment. By the recurrence of excitement at stated periods, the system acquires a habit of consent, which it is difficult to break in upon.

Associated with an alterative course, we have found a combination of arsenic and opium, in minute doses, to answer a good purpose in a few instances, while in others no benefit has resulted.

EPILEPTIC MANIA.

This is a paroxysmal form of disease. Its subjects are most violent and dangerous during their periods of excitement. The medical treatment is limited, and seldom of any avail.

MELANCHOLIA.

Has given us an unusual number of subjects this year. Complicated with disorder of the "prima via," we often find among females, functional or organic disease of the uterus and its appendages. The treatment is alterative, tonic and stimulant, with the use of such local remedies as the peculiarities of the case may suggest.

In most of these varieties, where a tonic is indicated, quinine, perhaps on account of the climatic influences, which in the west modify more or less almost every form of disease, proves most serviceable.

TABLE 12, showing the number and time of deaths.

TIME.	Males.	Females.	Total.
November .....	.....	.....	.....
December	1	1	2
January .....	.....	1	1
February .....	.....	.....	.....
March	3	1	4
April .....	.....	.....	.....
May .....	.....	2	2
June	2	3	5
July	1	2	3
August	2	.....	2
September	2	1	3
October .....	.....	1	1
November	1	.....	1
	12	12	24

TABLE 13, showing the causes of deaths.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Variola Confluens	1	.....	1
Inanition	1	3	4
Fever, Typhus .....	.....	2	2
“ Bilious remitt’nt	1	.....	1
“ Congestive “	1	.....	1
Pleuropneumonia	1	.....	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3	4	7
Paralysis	1	.....	1
Ulceration of Bowels .....	.....	1	1
Exhaust’n frm Journey .....	.....	1	1
Maniacal Exhaustion	2	1	3
Suicide	1	.....	1
	12	12	24

Tables 12 and 13 are descriptive of the time and causes of mortality. Local causes, as stated before, more than season, would seem to have excited those morbid influences which have this year been so rife among us.

Prominent in the causes of death, stands consumption. This is a form of bodily disorder to which the insane are peculiarly liable, and for which the materia medica as yet offers no antidote.

The two fatal cases of typhus here recorded, were sporadic, and entirely distinct from those spoken of in the medical history of the year, as resulting from the endemic fever which prevailed during the summer.

In the last year’s report, it was mentioned that at the time of writing, a case of confluent small pox had been developed under most inexplicable circumstances, in the male department, and great fears were expressed of its spread through the house.

Every precaution was taken to prevent the further progress of the contagion. The attendants of that hall, with a self-sacrificing spirit worthy of the highest commendation, generously volunteered to seclude themselves from their fellows until the danger should be passed.

The great majority of the inmates, both sane and insane were vaccinated, the various disinfecting agents freely used, cleanliness rigidly enforced in every department, and all unnecessary communication with that part of the building prohibited. No new cases occurred until two months subsequently, when a female patient was attacked with the discreet form of the disease, which after the usual course, terminated favorably.

These persons were both mentally incurable, had been long in the Asylum, and were of the lymphatic temperament. Small pox was prevalent in the city, but *they* were in situations free from exposure to direct contagion.

The female whose death is mentioned as resulting from the fatigue of a protracted journey, was pulseless when brought to the house. Under the liberal use of stimulants she revived somewhat, but at the end of two days died, and was borne back home by her husband.

Though the immediate cause of death was the exhaustion consequent upon fatigue, the affection of the brain was induced by a coup de soliel, or sun-stroke. This case is a sad commentary upon the ignorance of friends, and want of judgment in those medical advisers who hurry every case of apparent mental alienation to Lunatic Asylums, independently of the cause of the malady, or physical condition of the patient.

TABLE 14, explanatory of County representation, as existing November 15, 1853.

COUNTIES.	Entitled to	In Asylum.	More than quota.	Less than quota.	REMARKS.
Adams	2½	1	...	1½	Applications for, incurables.
Athens	3	4	1	...	Discharge of harmless incurable, ordered.
Ashland	3½	1	...	2½	One ordered, November, 1853. No other application.
Brown	4	3	...	1	One ordered, November, 1853.
Butler	4	5	1	...	Retained, because room in male department.
Champaign	3	1	...	2	One ordered, December, 1852. One application for Epileptic.
Clermont	4	2	...	2	Two ordered: one in June 1853: one in November, 1853.
Coshocton	3½	1	...	2½	One application for, incurable.
Crawford	2½	4	1½	...	Retained because curable, or dangerous.
Defiance	1	2	1	...	Discharge of harmless incurable, ordered.
Fayette	1½	1	...	½	One application for Epileptic.
Fairfield	4½	3	...	1½	One deficient application. Further information expected.
Guernsey	3½	5	1½	...	Retained because curable or dangerous.
Hamilton	22	27	5	...	Discharge of harmless incurables, ordered.
Hancock	2	4	2	...	Retained, because room in male department.
Harrison	3	2	...	1	Two applications for incurables.
Highland	3½	3	...	½	Four applications for incurables.
Hocking	2	0	...	2	No applications.
Holmes	3	2	...	1	Three applications for incurables.
Jefferson	4	3	...	1	One ordered, October, 1853. Three other applications for incurables.
Lawrence	2	1	...	1	One ordered, September, 1853. No other application.
Lake	2	1	...	1	One ordered, November, 1853.
Licking	5½	4	...	1½	One ordered, October, 1853.

TABLE 14—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Entitled to.	In Asylum.	More than quota.	Less than quota.	REMARKS.
Logan.....	2½	2	....	½	One ordered, September, 1853.
Lucas.....	1½	1	....	½	One ordered, November, 1853.
Marion.....	1½	0	....	1½	Application for aged incurable : Duration ten years.
Mercer.....	1	0	....	1	No application.
Miami.....	3½	2	....	1½	One ordered, November, 1853.
Monroe.....	3	1	....	2	One ordered, November, 1853. Another application for Epileptic.
Muskingum.....	7	8	1	....	Retained, because room in male department.
Mahoning.....	3	6	3	....	Retained, because recent and probably curable.
Morrow.....	3	4	1	....	Retained, because recent or dangerous incurables.
Noble.....	2½	2	....	½	Two applications for incurables.
Pickaway.....	3	4	1	....	Retained because recent or dangerous incurables.
Pike.....	1	0	....	1	One application for Epileptic.
Preble.....	3	2	....	1	One ordered, November, 1853.
Portage.....	3½	1	....	2½	Applications for incurables of "feeble intellect."
Putnam.....	1	0	....	1	No application.
Richland.....	4½	5	½	....	Retained because recent.
Sandusky.....	2	0	....	2	One application for case of Senile Dementia.
Scioto.....	2½	2	....	½	One application for incurable.
Seneca.....	3½	3	....	½	One ordered, April, 1853.
Shelby.....	2	0	....	2	One ordered, November, 1853. One application for idiot.
Stark.....	5	3	....	2	Two applications for incurables. One afflicted with protracted surgical disease.
Trumbull..	4½	3	....	1½	Two ordered; one, August, 1853: one, November, 1853.

Tuscarawas.....	4	1	...	3	One application for Epileptic.
Vanwert.....	1	2	1	...	Retained, because recent or dangerous incurable.
Warren.....	3½	2	...	1½	No application.
Williams.....	1	2	1	...	Retained, because recent or dangerous incurable.
Washington.....	4	6	2	...	Retained, because recent, and probably curable.
Wyandot.....	1½	1	...	½	One application for Epileptic.

TABLE 14 — Indicates the exact relation *now* existing between the Asylum and the respective counties of the State, as apparent on the Application Book of the Institution.

Those counties which are legally represented, are purposely omitted in the table. This relation, however, may change in a day. The object of the exhibit is to make a fair statement of the true policy of the Asylum.

The act for its government calls for the "discharge of harmless incurables, to make room for recent cases from the same county." This provision, under proper restrictions, is wise, but literally executed would pervert the benevolent design contemplated in its erection.

In certain cases, humanity pleads against indiscriminate compliance with this requisition. Some counties have no proper receptacle for such persons, and they must not be thrust abroad upon the cold charities of the outer world. Nor will it do to refuse admission to suitable recent cases upon application, though the county be supplied, provided there is room in the Asylum, and such may be received without detriment to other local interests. Again, we are not unfrequently solicited to admit promising cases from counties which have their allotted quota in the Institution; but these being curable, or dangerous to themselves or community, cannot be conscientiously nor legally discharged. Here, too, humanity compels us to step beyond the letter of the law and make exceptions to the general rule.

On the other hand, the law which sanctions the removal of harmless incurables, must recognize the propriety of rejecting the same class under certain circumstances.

Viewing the Institution as a custodial merely, county authorities, upon the occurrence of a vacancy in their representation, too often manifest a disposition to avail themselves of their legal rights, without reference to the mental condition of those for whom they apply. Such procedure results in no benefit to the afflicted, and causes the counties unnecessary expense; as frequently those very persons are thus consigned, temporarily, to the Asylum, whose discharge is required upon the application of more recent and favorable cases.

TABLE 15—Showing applications, admissions, number ordered not received, and rejected applications, for the year ending Nov. 15, 1853.

				Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Number of applications				220	221	441
Rejected Applications.	M.	F.	Tot'l			
Duration of insanity less than 1 year.....	7	14	21			
“ “ from 1 to 5 years....	25	23	48			
“ “ from 5 to 10 years...	8	6	14			
“ “ from 10 to 20 years..	4	5	9			
“ “ more than 20 years..	3	1	4			
“ “ unknown.....	9	10	19			
Epileptic	17	6	23			
Idiotic	3	2	5			
Delirium tremens	3	....	3			
Chorea	1	....	1			
Paralysis .....	....	1	1			
Total	80	68	148			
Number ordered				140	153	293
Number admitted.....				110	129	239
Number ordered, not received				30	24	54

TABLE 15—Represents such cases as were thought unfit subjects for treatment in a curative Institution.

By this we do not wish to be understood as meaning that any afflicted with insanity are not worthy of care or susceptible of benefit, to some extent, in a properly conducted Asylum; but we must express our conviction, that until hospitals for the insane are provided with suitable apartments and appliances, for the judicious treatment of medical and surgical diseases, numerous cases which are constantly applying for admission, under the false impression of being speedily relieved, might with greater propriety be retained at home.

Of the twenty-one recent applications, two were not citizens of the State, three were in feeble health, as the result of long continued masturbation; one was demented; one a confirmed inebriate; one laboring under organic lesion of the brain, causing strabismus, difficult articulation, &c.; one, a case of senile dementia; nine afflicted with various bodily diseases; some surgical, others of a complicated character and lengthened duration; one said to have been a subject of moral insanity for a number of years, and two the subjects of repeated attacks.

By a comparison of the number ordered with the number admitted, it will be seen that fifty-four, for various and in many instances unknown reasons, failed to comply with the order for their admission, which will in part account for the diminished number under treatment during the year.

MORAL TREATMENT.

This commences with the removal of the patient from home, old associations, and all disturbing influences. Placed among comparative strangers, new trains of thought are awakened, and new springs of action set in motion.

Under the control and direction of intelligent attendants, who mingle firmness of demeanor with kindness of heart, and whose characters for morality and fidelity should be irreproachable, they soon yield to proper restriction and resume their regular habits.

A uniform, courteous address, should be maintained by all in charge of the insane. Deception, under no circumstances, should be practiced. The greatest opposition we have encountered in the early moral treatment of some patients, has been occasioned by the deception used in bringing them to the asylum.

Daily experience teaches us, that those brought here under false pretences, are less likely to bestow their confidence upon the physicians and attendants, or to submit to medical treatment. We endeavor, in every possible manner, to give publicity to this most important fact.

There is a great diversity of agents employed under this general head—as religious services; classification in the order of improvement; variety of occupation and amusement, ample library, museum, &c.; every thing in fine, that tends to improve the physical health or divest the mind of its fanciful illusions, is required in a curative hospital.

The Rev. D. A. Randall still discharges the duty of Chaplain to the institution, with eminent zeal and ability. In addition to the customary services of the Sabbath, he has made arrangements to furnish our patients with frequent amusing and instructive entertainments during the winter. Prompted by the sole desire to benefit those committed to our charge, I would recommend to your Hon. Board, his continuance in office, with a compensation sufficient to enable him to carry into effect the suggestions of his report.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM :

DEAR SIR: Having continued, during the year past, to discharge the duties of Chaplain in the institution, under your care, I comply with your request, to give some further expression of my views, and the results of my observation.

You are aware that my engagement as Chaplain, under the present arrangement, contemplates the performance of limited duties ; embracing little more than conducting the religious exercises of the Sabbath, and attendance upon the burial of the dead. In addition to this, however, I have occasionally visited the halls, and mingled otherwise with the patients, endeavoring to improve opportunities of usefulness. Still but little has been done, proportionate with what I conceive a moral instructor might do, were arrangements made for his more constant attendance upon the institution.

Religious services in Lunatic Asylums are common, not only in this country, but in Great Britain, and on the eastern continent. In some of the Asylums of the United States the patients assemble daily for prayers, in most, if not in all, public worship is attended on the Sabbath day. These services are sometimes performed by the officers of the institution, sometimes by the gratuitous services of clergymen where the Asylum is located in the immediate vicinity of a large city, and some have regular Chaplains who devote more or less time to the institution with which they are connected.

This practice of thus holding public religious worship is supported by the authority and precedent of many years. As early as 1677, there was a Chaplain at the Bethlehem Lunatic Hospital, London, whose duty consisted, not merely in conducting the public religious exercises, but it was enjoined upon him to visit the patients in their halls, to promote, as far as lay in his power, their moral and spiritual interests. Nearly thirty years since, we read of public religious services at Glasgow Lunatic Asylum, and as early as that, a Chaplain was employed in Nottingham Asylum, and several years earlier than this, religious services were held in the Lunatic Hospital in New York city.

In an examination of various reports of superintendents, I find some difference of opinion as to the degree of utility resulting from these services, but all unanimously concur that they are, in various ways, highly profitable, and should form a part of the internal regulations of every asylum.

The opportunities of benefiting patients by the more immediate spiritual duties of the clergyman, are limited, yet there are cases occasionally occurring in which great good may be effected, and, sometimes, for the patient to be deprived of such influences, might result in the most disastrous consequences.

To a convalescent patient, whose derangement has been the result of great moral deviation, or transgression, how important, as reason becomes established, to have some one to guide him, to assist in leading him to a perception of his moral obliquity—to aid him to lay hold on religious truth as his great safeguard against the recurrence of his afflictive malady.

With others, in the bright moments of a transient respite they may occasionally enjoy, the mind may be pointed to the great Fountain of peace and truth, and by the encouraging hopes imparted, the transient gleam of light and tranquility may become the dawning of a morning to the bewildered mind that may be developed into a brighter day.

To others, whose minds are becoming strengthened and tranquilized, and freed from gloomy fears, and apprehensions that may have distressed them, when they begin to look back into the depths they have for a while escaped, and when ready to yield to despondency and despair, how important to have some one to whisper encouragement and consolation—to fortify the mind against the temptations that will beset it. And what hopes, what strengthening influences in cases like these our holy religion, judiciously unfolded, is calculated to impart.*

Again, when the poor victim of an incurable malady sinks down to the silent chambers of death, how often, in the hour of dissolution, spirit triumphs over dissolving clay, and reason, ere all is cold and still, resumes her throne. Where is the one, who, had he a parent, a child, a brother, a sister, or even a common friend far from home, and kindred, thus sinking down to the grave, would not wish some kind attendant nigh, ready to improve any favorable moment to confirm a wavering faith, strengthen a glimmering hope, point to a brighter destiny, or catch the last parting word, or bear to loved ones the last dying message. In places and under circumstances like these, the clergyman might find occasion for the exercise of the higher duties of his calling, and in this might be found a reason why he should mingle frequently and freely with the patients.

But if cases are not frequent where the chaplain's services as a spiritual adviser are directly needed, in many other ways he may make himself useful.

The public services of the Sabbath we consider among other means conducive to the physical, as well as the moral welfare of the patient. Every Sabbath at 3 o'clock, besides attendants and other persons employed in the house, from seventy-five to one hundred of the patients assemble in the chapel. To these services they look forward during the week with interest; they afford occasion for effort and exercise, employ the time and occupy the attention, promote habits of cleanliness and care in personal appearance, and relieve an otherwise weary day of its tediousness.

In the chapel, deep attention is usually paid to the services; prominence is given to the singing, and many of the patients engage in it with much delight; many are so far convalescent as to be directly benefited by the instructions of the pulpit, and instances of misconduct are very rare. The most of those who are in the habit of attending would consider it a great affliction to be deprived of the privilege.

Besides the patients, there is another class whose moral and religious welfare should be attended to. A large number of persons are employed in various capacities in the Institution, the nature of whose occupation is such as to closely confine them, and thus debar them from the ordinary privileges of the Sabbath, and the usual opportunities of intellectual and moral culture. To these the Institution owes a duty, and if they cannot go abroad to enjoy those opportunities and privileges, they should, as far as possible, be furnished them at home. Besides, among no class of persons is there more need that love, kindness, forbearance and other kindred virtues be in constant exercise, mingling as many of them continually do with the patients; called to perform duties arduous and difficult; often placed in most trying, perplexing, and even provoking circumstances, it is only by the inculcation of the higher duties of religion that the mind can be fortified, and strength imparted to perform with faithfulness and fidelity these duties. Here, too, as in other cases, the services of a moral instructor may be brought into requisition.

The change from private to public burials was alluded to last year. At that time but limited opportunity had occurred to test the propriety of the change. The expediency of this mode of interment is doubted by many in other institutions,

*See Journal of Insanity, vol. 2, page 117.

and a recent number of the *Journal of Insanity* alludes to it as peculiar to this Institution, and a practice the propriety of which still remains to be tested. The experience of the past year has fully confirmed the opinions expressed in my last report. Quite a number of burials have been attended in this way during the year, and we know of no instance in which any but beneficial consequences have resulted. Patients of both sexes in large numbers, have walked together in procession to the grave, and participated in the exercises; no instances of excitement or misconduct have occurred; solemnity and attention have universally prevailed, and all on such occasions seem to feel that they are engaged in a solemn and appropriate duty. The assurances they thus receive that the sick and dying are cared for, that the dead are properly interred, is to them a great source of satisfaction. The illusions that have heretofore harrassed the minds of many, of the dissecting room and anatomical preparations, are effectually dispelled, and no more is heard of these things among the patients. Their fears and apprehensions are not only removed, but they appear grateful for the privilege of being permitted to attend the remains of their deceased companions to their final resting place.

And might we not expect such would be the result? Insanity is not so much the *dethronement* of reason as the *perversion* of reason. The Lunatic reasons continually, but reasons incorrectly; and yet on almost every point he may be reasoned with and guided to right conclusions. Sensitive often to the highest degree, imagination quickened into unnatural activity, jealousy and suspicion continually on the alert, every attempt at deception will most likely be discovered, the motive of the actor be misconstrued, and suspicious fears increased a thousand fold. A frank open mode of procedure will almost invariably be found best, will be appreciated, allay suspicion, and inspire confidence.

In addition to the duties I have the past year performed, should yourself and the Board of Trustees think it expedient for me to devote still more time to the Institution, I propose to establish a regular series of lectures on week day evenings, on literary, scientific and moral subjects, accompanied with illustrations, for the amusement and instruction of the patients. Indeed something of this kind has already been commenced, much to the gratification of the inmates; and several scientific gentlemen of the city have kindly consented to assist me in this undertaking. All these things would conduce among others, to divert and occupy the attention of the inmates, promote contentment by making their situation more cheerful and pleasant, and thus conduce to their recovery. Should this be done, if the Board of Trustees would allow us to expend a trifling sum in the purchase of a magic lantern, slides, and other apparatus, it would greatly aid the enterprise, and I am satisfied the money could not be more profitably expended.

With these expressions of my views I submit this brief report, trusting that should my relation to the Institution continue, the future may be marked by the same degree of harmony and good feeling that has characterized the past, and far greater usefulness result from the services.

Yours Truly,

D. A. RANDALL, *Chaplain.*

COLUMBUS, March 15, 1853.

EMPLOYMENT AND RECREATIONS.

Our aim has been to afford suitable occupation to all who have felt an inclination to work, compatible with their safety, by persuasion to induce others to engage in various exercises to which they seemed averse, merely from an acquired indisposition to make any physical or mental effort, but never, knowingly, do we permit patients to be forced into menial services, or taxed beyond their powers of endurance.

Though work in the wood yard is considered light, patients through a want of judgment and attention frequently make it very laborious, and may be injured more than benefited by it, should their attendant become inattentive or careless to their condition.

To obviate this danger, for the last year we have used a horse power saw for cutting, leaving the lighter work of splitting and carriage to the patients. It is now proposed to connect this saw with our steam power. This can be done at a trifling expense, and will furnish us with a sufficiency of dry fuel at all seasons.

The sewing room is still kept open, and a large number of the female patients find beneficial employment in it.

The inmates are furnished with such entertainments and amusement as our limited means, or the contributions of others may afford.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Our farm proper, is used for grazing exclusively. The fences around these fields are old, and offer but a slight barrier to the ingress or egress of unruly cattle. Owing to the carelessness of some night straggler, who left the gate open, one of our oxen strayed to the railroad, and was killed.

We have thus lost the use of a most valuable team, such another cannot be readily supplied. With all our efforts, the pasturage cannot be made sufficient for the small amount of stock now on hand, at certain seasons of the year; and we are compelled to let the cattle roam at will, through our pleasure grounds.

A few acres devoted to the production of certain vegetables, would enable us to increase our number of milch cows, keep all in a better condition, and prove true economy in the end.

The garden, owing to irregular cultivation and the unpropitiousness of the season, has not been so productive as usual. Still we have had a fair supply of fresh vegetables; under proper care, and with the contemplated change, which the proposed improvement of the grounds will effect in this department, it is hoped, that another year may present a more satisfactory result.

NECESSITIES.

GAS LIGHTS are almost indispensable in an institution of this character. We may have forced ventilation, yet the air will always be rendered more or less impure by emanations from the numerous lamps and candles which now furnish our light. Besides it is impossible to remove the chain lamps in the corridors, so far from the reach of the patients, that they will not sometimes overturn them, breaking the lamps and covering the floor with their contents. Many of the patients will sit for hours in some secluded corner of our badly lighted and gloomy halls, brooding over their past troubles and delusions, who, by the introduction of this cheerful light might be diverted and rendered comparatively happy.

Being thoroughly convinced of the superiority of this mode of lighting over the present for safety, cleanliness, economy, utility and comfort, I cannot deny myself the privilege of again introducing this subject to your serious consideration. To fully supply our household, will require about 300 burners with their fixtures and meters, the cost of which will not exceed thirty-five hundred dollars. It will be necessary to use about one half of this number every evening, each burner consuming from three to seven feet of gas per hour. If a proper economy be practiced, the expense will be little, if any more than for the present imperfect, unhealthy and offensive mode, and I am confident that none, taking that lively interest, all should in an enterprise of benevolence, would object for a moment to the attainment of so valuable an acquisition.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

Being perfectly convinced that a stand-still in any sphere of life, is but the precursor to retrogression, ever since my connection with this institution, it has been my aim not only to keep it up to its original point of excellence, but also to augment its facilities for improving the condition of its suffering inmates. Who has ever viewed in the distance a delightful landscape, bedecked with flowers of every hue, watched the spray or listened to the thunder tones of the majestic water-fall, without being profoundly impressed with the beauty, the grandeur and sublimity of nature. If then natural scenery is capable of arousing in the sound mind, such virifying emotions, may it not be brought to exert a sanitary influence over the minds of those, who, through disease and seclusion may have been for a long time deprived of its enjoyments?

To enable the community to appreciate this subject properly, it becomes necessary to reiterate the claims of this class of unfortunates upon the people at large. The well being and safety of community, require that the poor lunatic shall be arrested, torn from his comfortable home, and to all intents incarcerated; not willingly, not on account of crime, but for reasons beyond his control, having been visited in the midst of prosperity and happiness, with one of the most afflictive of God's dispensations to man. If the public has the right—as none can doubt—thus to sever one from kindred, home and liberty, shall it furnish him no equivalent? Do not the ties of consanguinity, does not justice, equity, humanity, imperatively call upon us to visit those in affliction, and minister unto them to the full extent of their necessities and our ability?

During the past history of this institution, much has been done every year by its guardians and executive officers to enhance its usefulness, but the efforts to increase its means of amusement and sources of light employment have been trammelled for want of an appropriate fund. Through the vast annual increase of tariff upon all marketable products, our appropriation for support is more than absorbed by our daily necessities, while the comforts of life to which many of our inmates have ever been accustomed, are eked out of the general fund, fearfully, and the sources of mental diversion are only supplied by the generous voluntary contributions of a few philanthropists.

I am well aware, that hitherto, my requisitions have been for repairs and improvements; the appeal has been nobly seconded by your honorable body, and generously responded to by the legislature, nevertheless, listening as I must to the lamentations, and witnessing from day to day the privations of these subjects of affliction, I should do violence to my conscience, did I not present their claims upon a generous public for farther improvements and reform. Believing that every dollar expended in properly, ornamenting and improving our grounds, would add more to the appearance of the institution, than ten laid out upon the

building, it was thought advisable to engage the services of a practical landscape gardener to draft a plan for the improvement, and to superintend the planting. Mr. Wm. Rogers, of Cleveland, was applied to, and accepted the invitation. The ground plan, as drawn by Mr. R., and which he proposes to carry out in detail, is accurately depicted in the engraving which accompanies this report.

Mr. R. is widely known as a scientific horticulturist. The amount for which he proposes to contract, is merely nominal. His proposition is the following :

To furnish all the forest and ornamental trees, evergreens of great variety, both exotic and indigenous, flowering shrubs and choicest fruit trees that may be required to perfect the plan, including the planting, carriage, &c., for the sum of four hundred dollars. He engages in this enterprise from no mercenary motives ; the price asked will scarcely meet his first outlay. The design is to change the general appearance of the entire grounds. All unnecessary fences will be removed, leaving the Asylum in a beautifully ornamented park. The short, broad drive from the front entrance, now gives the institution a bold, business like aspect, while the proposed change in the mode of approach by winding avenues from either extremity of the front, will be in better keeping with its true character—that of a Retreat.

The waste grounds immediately in the rear of the Asylum, will be ploughed up and planted with fruit trees of various kinds. The garden will be extended, and so arranged as to be more productive than heretore. The light work required to keep this in order, is much needed by our patients and attendants, to promote health and ward off disease. Confined day after day in close rooms, their muscular systems lose their tonicity, and their nervous excitability, is correspondingly increased. The consummation of this work, is not expected in a day or a year. 'Tis already commenced, and we intend to prosecute it as vigorously as possible.

In another part of this report reference is made to the bad condition of our fences. In the course of a few years all will need renewing. To substitute for them when worn out, “a beautiful, permanent and impassable fence” would certainly be a great desideratum. The osage orange hedge under proper cultivation will meet the desired end. Mr. Rogers, in a letter addressed to me says : “With regard to the osage orange hedge we talked about, I should recommend its adoption both for economy and beauty. By planting next April, say 25 to the rod, in four years, if kept free from weeds and properly pruned, you will have a good and sufficient fence, just in season to supply the place of your present ones which will probably by that time require new posts &c.

Yearling plants can be had for \$5 per thousand, (one shilling per rod.) I have seen one five years old six feet high, that nothing could get through, or over ; the cost is not more than a man would charge for putting up a common board fence, and the yearly clipping required is certainly not a tenth part of the expense for painting. None but your most suicidal Lunatics would attempt to get over such a formidable barrier. I have no plants myself, but should you wish for any I can procure them at the above price.” Fifteen thousand plants will furnish all the hedging we need, and with the proposed number of plants to the rod, (25) the cost will be the trifling sum of seventy-five dollars.

REFURNISHING ASYLUM.

This is at present essentially necessary to the comfort and convenience of our patients. In the report of last year your attention was called to the utility of furnishing the Asylum with iron bedsteads, and the necessity of such a step is not at the present diminished in the least. The amount necessary to procure these will

not exceed two thousand dollars. The kitchen furniture is scanty and needs replenishing. The bed rooms in the halls, occupied by the first class patients, should be carpeted and properly furnished ; the halls themselves supplied with pictures, maps, charts, &c., and in the female department hung with landscape or forest papering. Chairs should be substituted for the common wooden benches now in use in the dining rooms of some halls, and every means should be used to make the Asylum a convenient and comfortable home for those who are so sadly afflicted. The following statistics taken from the report of a sister institution, illustrates the comparative poor house policy which has been too much the rule in the previous history of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum :

The amount allowed for the annual expense of each patient for the year 1851, at the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, Mass., was \$142; at Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, \$162; at Pennsylvania hospital for insane at Philadelphia, \$202; at State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, N. Y., \$91; Ohio Lunatic Asylum, \$54.

Many of the eastern Asylums, even State Institutions, are fitted up in all their external and internal arrangements with scrupulous exactness, and direct reference to the most trifling wants of their inmates. The people of Ohio are rapidly growing in wealth and refinement, and persons who by long continued luxury have become extremely exacting and fastidious, illy brook unconditional restraint. It can hardly be supposed that a disordered and morbidly sensitive mind, would be likely to improve under a system of privation. A case in point will illustrate this more fully :

When I first entered this Institution, I formed the acquaintance of a lady inmate of the first rank in life, highly educated, polished and refined. She was in her lucid moments ever unhappy and ill at ease. I called to my aid every means at command, and used every effort to reconcile her to the Asylum, but all in vain. In a conversation with her husband relative to the case, I informed him that her prospects for recovery here were extremely doubtful, and advised her removal to some eastern institution where they had all the means and comforts to promote contentment and divert the mind. The advice was gratefully accepted, and however humiliating to me as a professional man or a citizen, I have the satisfaction to state that she was restored to reason, society, and the bosom of her family, and is again enjoying the sweets and comforts of domestic life. Shall it again be said of this great commonwealth which can boast of her Queen, Capital and Forest cities, her rivers and railroads, her vast commercial and agricultural interests, that her sons and daughters in the trying hour of distress, must seek a refuge for relief at other hands ?

OUT-BUILDINGS.

The barn now in use is much impaired and weather beaten. A new brick building for the purpose should be erected at a greater distance from the Asylum, having a cow house and wood shed under the same roof. Besides its utility, this will add much to the appearance of the grounds, and assist in carrying out the ornamental plan already adopted.

DRAINAGE, &c.

Our present system of sewerage is very defective. The drains are small, easily choked up by the slightest collection of rubbish, and much labor and expense are

required to make them answer the purpose designed. There is no chart by which their position can be ascertained, and all attempts to relieve them when obstructed must be made at random. By reference to the medical history of the year will be seen some of the evil effects of this imperfection ; and the same cause being yet in operation, the disease, which is generally most fatal at this season, must continue to prey upon our already much afflicted household.

This matter requires immediate attention, and I would suggest the following plan as capable, in some degree at least, of meeting the necessities of the Institution in this particular. There should be one main sewer, oval in shape, two by three feet in size, traversing diagonally the Asylum grounds, and running a distance of 60 rods to empty into the public drain. Discharging into this at acute angles should be several smaller sewers, also oval, eight by twelve inches in size, leading from the various departments of the building. Connected with each drain should be a large water pipe, by which they could occasionally be drenched, and all accumulating obstructions removed. A chart showing the exact position of each sewer should be carefully made out.

I would also call your attention to the condition of the side walk in front. A pavement of stone or brick would add much to the appearance of the Institution, as well as promote the comfort of the many visitors and others who daily pass to and from the Asylum.

As suggested in the report of last year, the washing department needs much improvement. It would also be advisable to introduce an apparatus for cooking by steam. To effect these, an appropriation of \$2,000 will be necessary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Owing to a diversity of opinion among the parties concerned, with regard to the jurisdiction of probate courts in cases of lunacy, a letter was addressed to the Attorney General of the State, requesting his opinion upon this subject. To the following reply the attention of the General Assembly, through your Hon. Board, is respectfully solicited :

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, Nov. 15, 1853.

DEAR SIR: The Probate Code adopted March 14, 1853, Section second and clause seventh, confers *exclusive* jurisdiction upon the Probate Court, in each county, "to make inquests respecting lunatics, insane persons, idiots, and deaf and dumb persons, subject by law to guardianship." 51 General Laws, 167.

The act regulating fees of Probate Judges, passed the same day, allows them two dollars "for hearing applications on behalf of lunatics and idiots." 51 General Laws, 417.

The Probate Code took effect on the first of July, 1853, and, since that time, the power exercised by Justices of the Peace, under the act "for the government of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, and the cure of idiots and the insane," passed March 19, 1850, 48 Gen. Laws, 73, 87, has been vested, entirely in the Probate Judges.

It will be difficult, to be sure, for a Probate Judge to execute *literally* the act of March 19, 1850; but that consideration must be addressed to the next Legislature. A Justice of the Peace, clearly, has no jurisdiction of such cases under the laws now in force.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
G. E. PUOH.

DR. E. KENDRICK, Superintendent Lunatic Asylum.

As "of importance to the public generally, and the physicians of the State particularly," I beg leave to present the following:

Report "on the organization of Hospitals for the Insane," made by the Standing Committee of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, at its meeting in Baltimore, May 10, 1853.

This association, embracing, as it does, not only the medical heads, but also the managers of the various Institutions, is properly recognized as the highest authority upon these subjects; and as "each proposition was taken up in detail and minutely and fairly discussed before it was finally accepted," the "*Propositions*" as a whole, "may be received as the authorized exponents of the views of the Association on the organization of Hospitals for the Insane."

I. The general controlling power should be vested in a Board of Trustees or Managers, if of a State Institution, selected in such a manner, as will be likely most effectually to protect it from all influences connected with political measures or political changes; if of a private corporation, by those properly authorized to vote.

II. The Board of Trustees should not exceed twelve in number, and be composed of individuals possessing the public confidence, dissinguated for liberality, intelligence and active benevolence; above all political influence, and able and willing faithfully to attend to the duties of their station. Their tenure of office should be so arranged, that where changes are deemed desirable, the terms of not more than one-third of the whole number should expire in any one year.

III. The Board of Trustees should appoint the Physician, and on his nomination, and not otherwise, the Assistant Physician, Seward and Matron. They should, as a Board, or by Committee, visit and examine every part of the Institution, at frequent stated intervals, not less than semi-monthly, and at such other times as they may deem expedient, and exercise so careful a supervision over the expenditures and general operations of the hospital, as to give to the community a proper degree of confidence in the correctness of its management.

IV. The physician should be the Superintendent and Chief Executive officer of the establishment. Besides being a well educated physician, he should possess the mental, physical and social qualities, to fit him for the post. He should serve during good behavior, reside on, or very near the premises, and his compensation should be so liberal, as to enable him to devote his whole time and energies to the welfare of the hospital. He should nominate to the Board suitable persons to act as Assistant Physician, Steward and Matron; he should have the entire control of the medical, moral and dietetic treatment of the patients, the unrestricted power of appointment and discharge of all persons engaged in their care, and should exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the Institution.

V. The Assistant Physician, or Assistant Physicians, where more than one are required, should be graduates of medicine, of such character and qualifications as to be able to represent and to perform the ordinary duties of the physician during his absence.

VI. The Steward, under the direction of the Superintending Physician, and by his order, should make all purchases for the Institution, keep the accounts, make engagements with, pay and discharge those employed about the establishment; have a supervision of the farm, garden and grounds, and perform such other duties as may be assigned him.

VII. The Matron, under the direction of the Superintendent, should have a general supervision of the domestic arrangements of the house, and under the same direction, do what she can to promote the comfort and restoration of the patients.

VIII. In Institutions containing more than 200 patients, a second Assistant Physician, and an Apothecary should be employed, to the latter of whom, other duties, in the male wards, may be conveniently assigned.

IX. If a Chaplain is deemed desirable as a permanent officer, he should be selected by the Superintendent, and like all others engaged in the care of the patients, should be entirely under his direction.

X. In every Hospital for the Insane, there should be one Supervisor for each sex, exercising a general oversight of all the attendants and patients, and forming a medium of communication between them and the officers.

XI. In no Institution should the number of persons in immediate attendance on the patients be in a lower ratio than one attendant for every ten patients; and a much larger proportion of attendants will commonly be desirable.

XII. The fullest authority should be given to the superintendent to take every precaution that can guard against fire or accident within an institution, and to secure this, an efficient night-watch should always be provided.

XIII. The situation and circumstances of different institutions, may require a considerable number of persons to be employed in various other positions; but in every Hospital, at least all those that have been referred to, are deemed not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, to give all the advantages that may be hoped for, from a liberal and enlightened treatment of the insane.

XIV. All persons employed in the care of the insane, should be active, vigilant, cheerful, and in good health. They should be of a kind and benevolent disposition, be educated, and in all respects trust-worthy, and their compensation should be sufficiently liberal to secure the services of individuals of this description."

The unlimited admission of visitors to this institution cannot be too strenuously opposed. To make a great thoroughfare of what is literally intended to be a "*Retreat* for the insane," is in direct opposition to all our preconceived opinions of the nature and objects of such establishments and to the sound dictates of common sense. The public, who "foster and cherish our benevolent institutions," who feel as deep an interest in the welfare of these unfortunates as do we ourselves, will cheerfully conform to such rational restraint as the Hon. Board may think it expedient to impose.

The duties of the officers, as well as the good of the patients, require some modification of the present mode of visitation.

The following regulations as adopted by the managers of the "*Hartford retreat* for the insane," are inserted here, merely as suggestive of what we require:

I. The institution will not be open for visitors, except from two to four o'clock, P. M., in winter; and from two to five o'clock, P. M., in summer.

II. All visitors, except persons having business at the retreat, will be required to provide themselves with tickets for admission, from the managers, either of whom will grant the same, unless their knowledge of circumstances makes it, in their judgment, necessary to refuse.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We freely acknowledge our obligations to all, who have in any way contributed during the past year, to the comfort and happiness of our inmates.

To the officers, attendants and assistants, for their zealous co-operation in every effort at reform, for their general compliance with the regulations of the institution and cheerful acquiescence in those deprivations so inseparable from a faithful, performance of duty.

To the "Philadelphia Agricultural Society," for a donation—through the Patent office—of garden seeds.

To "Mason's Metropolitan Serenaders," and "Kunkel's Operatic Troupe," for gratuitous musical entertainments.

To the proprietors of "Bain's Panoramic Voyage to Europe," also, of the "Creation and Deluge," for kind invitations to our household, to attend their entertaining and instructive exhibitions.

To Dr. Kerr, of Rochester, New York, for the presentation of the "Heroines of History."

To those Editors and Publishers, who still continue their liberal donations of Newspapers and Periodicals, we are especially indebted.

In this connection, we would make an appeal to the wealthy and benevolent of Ohio, to contribute by, donations of books, maps, pictures, mineralogical specimens, &c., to the improvement of those afflicted with the most dreadful of human maladies.

The EXPENDITURES for the support of the Asylum have been larger than for any former year. This has been owing to a great variety of circumstances: To the high prices of provisions, which has increased thirty per cent. within a few years. The single article of flour, bought ten years since for \$2 75 per barrel, now costs us \$5 75 or \$6 00.

Marketing, as all the residents of Columbus well know, has increased 50 per cent., the supply not equalling the demand. A daily city paper says: "Columbus is becoming the dearest point we know of in the west for articles of every-day living. Persons are repelled from settling here because all sorts of provisions are so high. We have one of the best Agricultural counties in the State, and we hope production will keep a little closer on the heels of demand." These are startling facts, and ought to be well understood by those who are to make further appropriations for benevolent institutions.

The following is a statement of the present financial condition of the institution, and the amount *immediately* needed to pay outstanding debts, and for its support until further appropriations are made:

Amount unpaid bills.....	\$7,056 65	
Amount necessary for support.....	5,394 98	
	<hr/>	\$12,451 63
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 15, 1853, (including salaries,)	4,526 63	
Since drawn.....	2,075 00	
	<hr/>	2,451 63
Amount <i>immediate</i> appropriation needed for support		\$10,000 00

In casting a retrospective glance over the transactions of the past year, I feel a consciousness of having discharged, to the best of my ability, my duty to the State, to your Hon. Board, and to the Institution over which I have the honor to preside. As will be seen by the estimate in the appendix, a large appropriation will be needed to commence the new improvements and complete those already in progress. My requests may seem extravagant to those who are not aware of the general condition of the Asylum; but in asking for appropriations sufficient to meet the wants, and minister to the comforts of the distressed, I have the happy satisfaction of knowing that these demands have been the offspring of no sinister motive or selfish desire.

E. KENDRICK, *Superintendent.*

APPENDIX

TO THE

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The following appropriations were made by the Legislature, at its last session, for the various repairs and improvements which are now being made in the Asylum: For apparatus and fixtures for warming by steam, accompanied by forced ventilation, ten thousand dollars; for repairing water closets and bathing apparatus, four thousand dollars; for repairing roof, two thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars; and for enabling Trustees to provide an Infirmary, six thousand dollars.

STEAM HEAT.—Messrs. Greenwood & Fifield, of Cincinnati, were the successful bidders for this contract, and the work was begun about the middle of June, with the expectation of its completion by the first of October. The boilers, engine, pumps, pipes, valves and fittings, are of good material, and all the fixtures have been gotten up in a style and manner that must reflect credit upon the projectors, and augurs well for a full supply of warm, respirable air, when completed.

The following sketch may give an idea of the plan and modus operandi of the various parts of the apparatus:

As can be seen in the ground plan represented in this report, the Asylum consists of a main centre building, two wings continuous on either side, but receding in echelon from it; two wings again running back at right angles with these, and a middle wing, used solely for domestic purposes, separating the male and female departments.

Immediately in the rear of this middle wing, a boiler and engine house has been erected, containing three flue boilers and a vertical engine of six horse power. Two of these boilers are 30 feet in length, 42 inches in diameter, and will be used for generating steam exclusively for heating purposes. The third boiler, 16 feet in length, 42 inches diameter, will work the engine, pumps, &c.

For general heating purposes we have ten hot-air chambers, eight of which contain 1,280 feet of pipe each, the remaining two, 2,500 feet each. The whole amount of pipe in use will be about 35,000 feet. The hot-air chambers are situated in the basement; three, one large and two smaller ones, in the rear wings; two in the front wings. They are supplied with external air, which passes into them through windows furnished with slides to regulate the quantity. This air, upon entrance either at the side or ends of the chambers, traverses a brick flue at the base of the chambers, two feet high, two and a half feet wide; above this channel and filling the chambers are arranged the radiating pipes.

These chambers are comparatively air tight, and to prevent dampness are "grouted" and cemented with water-lime, at the bottom and sides, as high as the surface of the earth without.

From the chambers the hot air is conducted to the several corridors, through brick flues lined with tin; these are 24 by 13 inches in size, and open into each corridor by two apertures, one near the ceiling, the other near the floor; the quantity of hot air to be admitted being regulated by movable cast iron registers.

The verandahs, or rooms for exercise, are warmed by direct radiation, the pipes being covered by benches, which, perforated for the admission of the hot air, present an ornamental appearance as well as answer a useful purpose. By direct radiation, also, are warmed the private rooms and halls of the centre building, the various apartments of the middle wing, the chapel, attendants' rooms, and dining rooms for patients. A portion of the ironing room has been enclosed and furnished with coils of pipe for drying purposes.

The return pipes from the various parts of the building are collected into others of larger calibre, which lead to six *condensers*, two for the centre building, one for each of the wings, and from these the *condensed steam* is conducted through 1½ inch pipes back to the cisterns. The object of these condensers is to permit the escape of *condensed steam*, without at the same time allowing the passage of *live steam*, by retaining which a greater amount of heat can be produced.

VENTILATION.—The appropriation act of last winter called for the introduction of “steam, accompanied by forced ventilation.” For want of time and money, we have been under the necessity of deferring for the present this important and most essential part of the improvements. Upon a cursory examination, it was first thought that, with slight enlargement, the old ventilating flues opening into the attics might be advantageously used; but in making the hot-air flues many of these were included, and invariably found to be completely choked up. For years, then, there can have been little if any ventilation; and this alone is sufficient to explain the evident increase of sickness among us. It is now considered best to make new ventilating flues throughout.

Aware of the necessity of having pure air constantly and freely circulating through the crowded wards of every hospital, and particularly anxious that this Institution should be in no respect behind others in the march of improvement, every effort has been used to ascertain from the experienced the best mode of ventilation. In reply to enquiries for information on this point, a letter was received from Dr. Kirkbride, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, of which the following is an extract:

“In reference to ventilation, the important point to be kept in view is that it must be *forced* in some way, either by heat or by a fan, and it is not very material whether it be upwards or downwards. There are some points, however, that ought to be particularly attended to. Be sure to have abundant boiler surface, and more than what you suppose enough radiating pipe, with very large flues, both for heat and ventilation. These are the great sources of failure in steam heating, an attempt to do too much with an inadequate apparatus. By all means have your boilers at a considerable distance from the building, and be especially careful to have your plans fully matured before you begin operations.”

From Dr. Benedict, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, N. Y., the following despatch was received:

“Our plan for ventilation is by an eight inch flue from each bed room. A separate flue for each room, all ending in a common trunk in the attic, and going out through the roof by one flue, equal in size to the sum of all the flues, from the rooms; this main flue rising sixty feet above the attic floor, and heated by steam pipes. I think there is no system superior.”

Whether the ventilation shall be downwards or upwards must depend in a great measure upon the adaptation of the building to the particular mode preferred. As this Asylum seems peculiarly fitted for downward ventilation, this appears to me to be the most feasible and economical plan. In accomplishing this, a modification of the method used in the Utica Asylum suggested itself to my mind. I was and am still in favor of collecting the flues, eight inches in diameter, from each dormitory and corridor, into a common tin duct, traversing the wall internally from either end of the corridor, and terminating at the centre in a perpendicular shaft, equal in diameter to the sum of the diameters of the flues thus collected. This shaft, passing down, to enter a subterranean flue leading to a ventilating stack; the several flues, however, from the different wings, should be collected in one common duct before entering the stack.

The stack adjoining the boiler house should be double; the external one a truncated cone of brick, $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter at the base, 80 feet in height, forming the true ventilating stack; while the inner one, through which the heat and smoke must pass, should be cylindrical, made of thin boiler iron, 40 feet in length, 42 inches in diameter.

This arrangement would answer the twofold purpose of carrying off the smoke from the boiler fires and rarifying the air constituting the ventilating draught.

I cannot solicit too strongly your attention to this subject, gentlemen, as the sad experience of the past summer has clearly shown of what vital importance it is to the health of the Institution. "Though many points demand attention," says a distinguished writer on Hygiene, "yet to imperfect ventilation, or rather to an absence of ventilation, more than to any other cause, can we trace the origin of impaired health." It has been established by actual experiment, that to maintain a vigorous state of health, each person requires, as a minimum quantity for respiration, ten cubic feet of pure air per minute; and, in order to furnish a full supply of oxygen to the inmates of a crowded hospital, the air in each department should be changed at least every thirty minutes. Without it, a healthful integrity of the system cannot be maintained. One broad principle may be enunciated in sanatory economies—that it costs more money to *create* disease than to *prevent* it." May this be typical of our action on this subject. May the echo, as if from the spirit of Hygeia, fall with lingering reverberations on the heart. Fail not to do all in your power to diminish distress, augment happiness, and prolong human life, and you shall have a rich reward." The following abstract shows the indebtedness on this appropriation, and the amount necessary to complete the work.

Amount due.....	\$6,933 82
" necessary to finish.....	8,069 85
	<hr/>
	\$15,003 67
Balance in Treasury.....	1,003 67
	<hr/>
Appropriation necessary.....	\$14,000 00

WATER CLOSETS AND BATHING APPARATUS.—On close inspection, these apartments were found to be in a hopeless state of decay. To effect their proper re-construction, we had literally to skeletonize them from the basement to the attic. Not a step has been taken without an eye single to durability as well as utility. When completed, there can be no doubt that, for security, cleanliness and comfort, they will be unsurpassed in the States.

A brief description of the internal structure and arrangement of these rooms, may not be amiss, since it will serve to exhibit, to some extent, the amount of labor required to perfect them. The bathing rooms and vaults are separated by a strong plank

partition; the door from each opening directly into the main corridor. The vaults again are divided into two compartments by folding lattice doors, which, moving on spiral springs, close after each ingress or egress, and thus effectually screen the occupant from the gaze of the passing visitor. The floors are made of yellow pine, overlaid with lead weighing nine pounds to the square foot. These rooms are severally supplied with water from a tank capable of holding five barrels, and elevated eight or ten feet from the floor; this tank is so arranged and controlled by a buoy or floating valve, as to fill to its utmost capacity, and yet not overflow. It is made of two inch pine, dovetailed, secured by screws and lined with lead weighing seven pounds to the square foot. The body of the tank and the greater part of the rooms are neatly ceiled with thin pine lumber, giving to all a permanent and finished appearance.

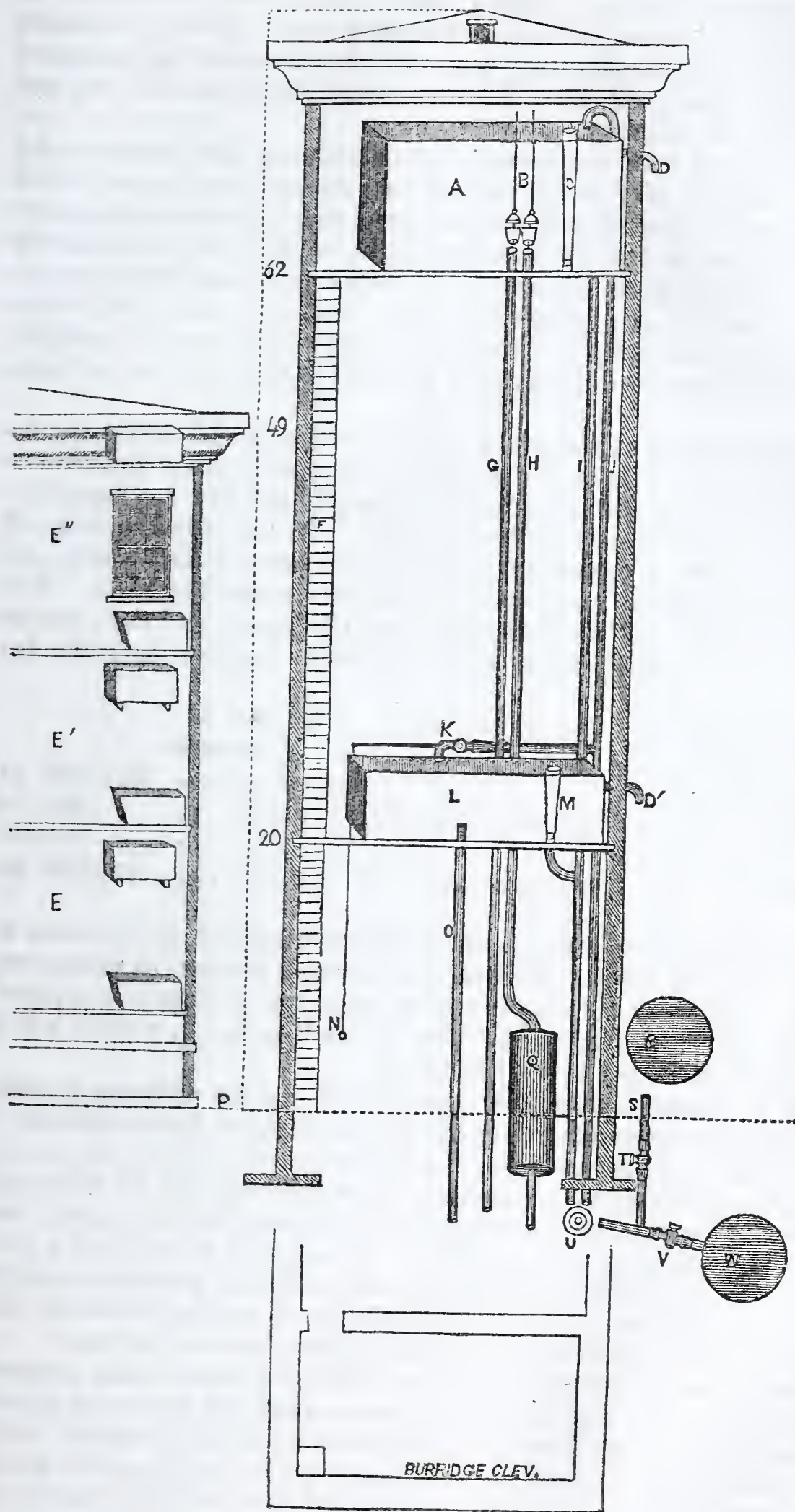
The sinks have movable, self-adjusting spring seats, so contrived as to prevent any unnecessary waste of water; an item of no small moment. The bathing rooms each contain a shower, a bath-tub lined with lead, a stationary, enameled cast iron wash basin, and a closet for brooms, mops, &c. The bath-tub and basin receive and discharge the water from the bottom, each being supplied with a waste-pipe to prevent an overflow. All the valves are rendered inaccessible to the patients by being enclosed in strong boxes, the lids of which are secured by spring locks, at all times under the control of the attendants' keys.

Once fairly in operation, these will be valuable, indispensable auxiliaries to our present means of treatment. The general warm bath, with cold douche to the head, experience has taught to be most serviceable in cases of acute mania. Under the old arrangement, their employment was worse than useless, as the temperature of the bath could not be graduated and kept constantly to the proper point. Formerly, the patients looked upon the shower with horror, as the location of the large reservoirs in the attic permitted the water to pass with unbroken force to the lower bath-rooms, and could not be brought by any power of reasoning, to view as a remedial agent that which inflicted upon them so much bodily discomfort. Under this impression we seldom used it. Now many of our patients seek the shower with avidity, and never express that dread of it as heretofore.

The defective state of the old water tanks, the destructive effect of their constant leakage upon the structures beneath them; the impure, unwholesome and offensive condition of the water; an embryotic hot bed from the bosom of which emanations of a most unhealthy and contaminating character were constantly rising, charging the entire establishment with a sickly, irrespirable atmosphere, and breeding myriads of insects which filled our halls, bringing sleepless nights to all and goading some to frantic madness.—All these evils called for effectual and permanent reform.

After comparing numerous plans for supplying the entire house at all times, with a sufficiency of pure water, both hot and cold, the erection of a tower was determined upon as the most feasible and advantageous.

The tower is located two hundred and sixty-seven feet north of the main centre building, directly on a line with, and seventy-three feet in the rear of the middle wing, two hundred and ten feet from the east and west wings, forming the extreme end of the boilerhouse. The foundation is of stone, laid in cement; the superstructure, brick.



VERTICAL SECTION OF WATER TOWER.

A.—Large cistern in top of Tower to hold hard water to supply kitchens, bath rooms and water closets. B.—Valves to shut off water in cisterns, when repairing pipes. C.—Overflow pipe. D.—Warning pipe, to indicate when cisterns are filled. E. E. E.—Bath rooms in east wing. F.—Stairs. G.—Pipe for cold hard water, to bath rooms, &c. H.—Pipe for hot hard water, to bath rooms, &c. I.—Waste pipe from cisterns. J.—Pump pipe to supply hard water cistern. K.—Stop-cock for soft water cistern. L.—Soft water cistern, to supply wash house and boilers. M.—Overflow pipe from soft water cistern. N.—Opens and shuts valve of soft water cistern. O.—Pipe to supply wash house. P.—Surface of ground. Q.—Heater from which the kitchens, bath rooms, &c., are supplied with hot water. R.—Soft water cistern in court. S.—Pump pipe to soft water cistern. T.—Stop-cock. U.—Force pump. V.—Stop-cock. W.—Hard water well.

The walls, twelve by twenty-five feet, are twenty two inches thick at the base, eighteen at the top, the altitude seventy feet. This contains the reservoirs for the supply of bathing apparatus, kitchens, laundry, &c. These are constructed of plank, lined with lead, and contain 195 barrels of water each. The upper cistern at an elevation of $62\frac{1}{2}$ feet will supply every part of the building, the highest point at which water is required being 49 feet. The soft water cistern situated $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the base will supply the laundry.

These tanks are connected with the several departments of the Institution by means of malleable iron pipes of 1 and 2 inch calibre, enclosed in the same boxes with the steam pipes, which imbedded in charcoal pass under ground to the building. At the house they connect with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch lead pipes, which pass to the various departments. One of these pipes, conveys cold water the whole distance, the other in traversing the boiler house passes into the bottom of a vertical hot water tank 10 feet by 42 inches, heated by a coil of steam pipe within; again, emerging from the top, the heated water by the continued pressure is forced up to the baths and vaults.

The accompanying engraving represents a vertical section of this tower, its internal arrangement, the cisterns, pipes, valves, &c. The plan is much superior to the offensive and insecure tanks in the attics; it is simple, and any accidental defect can be easily discovered and as easily remedied. When completed it will give at all times a full supply of pure water to the various parts of the house, and contribute much to the cleanliness and comfort of the whole establishment. The contract for the work is held by Mr. Peter Gibson of Cincinnati, and the superior skill displayed by all the employees is alike creditable to them and the Institution.

Amount due.....	\$6,134 61	
Amount necessary to finish.....	4,151 50	
	<hr/>	\$10,286 11
Balance in Treasury.....		286 11
		<hr/>
Appropriation necessary.....		\$10,000 00

ROOFING.—An appropriation was also made for re-covering with tin, the roofs of the center building and front wings. Messrs. Armstrong & Gorton, of Columbus, contracted to do the work at ten dollars per square, and very promptly completed the job in an entirely satisfactory manner. The tin needs painting, a work which we can do ourselves, but have not as yet had time.

INFIRMARY.—Six thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of commencing this indispensable appendage to our present structures; but on account of the extensive improvements and repairs being done upon the old buildings, the scarcity and previous engagements of all mechanics, we were compelled to delay this until another season. We intend to commence the work early in the spring and prosecute the same vigorously to its completion. At a cost of fifty dollars a plan has been procured from an Architect of this city.—Should the present Assembly not meet again under two years, a further appropriation of twenty thousand dollars will be required to finish, furnish, heat, light and ventilate the building.

It is my sober conviction, gentlemen, that the additional pleasures and comforts extended to our patients by the contemplated improvements and those now in progress, will far outweigh in the great scale of humanity, the original cost in dollars and cents. This whole subject should be constantly kept before the public mind, so that the entire community may properly understand their relative position in this great matter, duly comprehend and appreciate the claims of the afflicted and insane upon them for every requisite conducive to their cure, amelioration, comfort and happiness.

ESTIMATE of the probable cost of desired improvements and amount necessary to finish those now in progress.

Gas light fixtures	\$3,500
Refurnishing house	5,000
Improvement of drainage and paving side walks	2,500
New out-buildings	2,000
Library, museum, &c.	1,000
Improvement of grounds	500
To finish warming by steam, accompanied by forced ventilation	14,000
To finish re-construction of water closets and bathing apparatus	10,000
To finish Infirmary	20,000
Total.	<u>\$58,500</u>

TABLE showing the influence of age on the prospect of recovery.

Admissions in fifteen years.	Males.	Females	Totals.	Recoveries.	Per cent. of recoveries.
Insanity comm'ced under 20 in	114	121	235	110	40.60
“ between 20 and 30 in	510	433	943	474	50.26
“ between 30 and 40 in	294	320	614	300	48.86
“ between 40 and 50 in	179	181	360	192	53.33
“ between 50 and 60 in	90	64	154	79	51.30
“ between 60 and 70 in	29	16	45	15	33.33
“ between 70 and 80 in	4	.....	4	1	25.00
Total	1,220	1,135	2,355	1,171	49.72

TABLE showing the relative mortality of the principal varieties of insanity.

Varieties.	Whole number admitted.	Whole number of deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Mania	1,677	211	12.58
Mania epileptic	91	36	39.56
Melancholia	478	49	10.25
Dementia	109	27	24.77
Total	2,355	323	13.71

TABLE of diseases which proved fatal, and the number of deaths from each in fifteen years.

DISEASES.	No.
Organic lesion of the brain.....	1
Inflammation of the brain.....	4
Apoplexy.....	16
Epilepsy.....	28
Palsy.....	9
Caries of the vertebræ.....	1
Consumption.....	52
Inflammation of the lungs.....	7
Chronic inflammation of the bronchia.....	1
Inflammation of the pericardium.....	2
Inflammation of the stomach.....	2
Inflammation of the liver.....	3
Chronic inflammation of the peritoneum.....	3
Bilious colic.....	1
Tabes Mesenterica.....	3
Diarrhoea.....	30
Dysentery.....	31
Ulceration of the bowels.....	1
Inflammation of the kidney.....	1
Cancer of the womb.....	1
Erysipelas.....	2
Cutaneous cancer.....	1
Gangrene of the face.....	1
Exhaustion and general decay, without discoverable local lesion.....	56
Exhaustion from journey.....	1
Inanition.....	26
Fever.....	28
Confluent small pox.....	1
Dropsy.....	6
Suicide.....	3
Cause not assigned.....	1
Total.....	323

TABLE showing the occupation of males admitted in fifteen years.

Farmers.....	562	Tanners.....	4
Laborers.....	140	Bakers.....	4
Teachers.....	41	Turners.....	4
Merchants.....	37	Painters.....	4
Carpenters.....	33	Naval Officers.....	4
Students.....	29	Stone cutters.....	3
Shoemakers.....	27	Boat captains.....	3
Clerks.....	26	Herb doctors.....	3
Tailors.....	22	Loafers.....	3
Clergymen.....	21	Musicians.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	18	Drovers.....	2
Physicians.....	11	Brewers.....	2
Lawyers.....	10	Medical students.....	2
Cabinet-makers.....	10	Potters.....	2
Butchers.....	9	Brokers.....	2
Millers.....	9	Machinists.....	2
Teamsters.....	8	Artists.....	2
Saddlers.....	8	Watch-maker.....	1
Fullers.....	7	Surveyor.....	1
Mill-wrights.....	6	Stage driver.....	1
Printers.....	6	Homœopathist.....	1
Engineers.....	6	Distiller.....	1
Tinners.....	6	Drayman.....	1
Plasterers.....	6	Book binder.....	1
Carriage-makers.....	6	Grocer.....	1
Hatters.....	5	Moulder.....	1
Tobacconists.....	5	Collier.....	1
Pedlars.....	5	Canal driver.....	1
Inn keepers.....	5	Soldier.....	1
Weavers.....	4	Gun smith.....	1
Brick-makers.....	4	Hunter.....	1
Dentists.....	4	Auctioneer.....	1
Coopers.....	4	Auditor.....	1

TABLE showing the places of Nativity of those admitted in fifteen years.

Ohio.....	567	Indiana.....	5
Pennsylvania.....	328	South Carolina.....	3
New York.....	191	Tennessee.....	3
Virginia.....	147	Louisiana.....	1
Massachusetts.....	78	Georgia.....	1
Connecticut.....	72	Germany.....	152
Maryland.....	58	Ireland.....	99
Vermont.....	53	England.....	56
Delaware.....	41	Scotland.....	17
New Jersey.....	37	France.....	10
Kentucky.....	31	Wales.....	7
New Hampshire.....	21	Canada.....	6
North Carolina.....	10	Switzerland.....	6
District of Columbia.....	8	Nova Scotia.....	3
Maine.....	7	Jamaica.....	2
Rhode Island.....	5	Isle of Guernsey.....	1

LIST OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS, GRATUITOUSLY PRESENTED
TO THE ASYLUM BY THE EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Daily Ohio Statesman	Columbus, O.
Daily Ohio State Journal	do
Daily Capital City Fact.....	do
Daily Ohio State Democrat.....	do
The Columbian	do
Lutheran Standard.....	do
Ohio Cultivator	do
Ark and Odd Fellows' Magazine	do
Ohio Journal of Education	do
Der West Bote.....	do
Daily and Weekly Commercial.....	Cincinnati, O.
Daily Sun.....	do
Western Christian Advocate (2 copies).....	do
Cist's Weekly Advertiser	do
Weekly Enquirer.....	do
Dollar Weekly Times	do
Liberty Hall and Gazette	do
Star in the West.....	do
Christian Apologist.....	do
Central Christian Herald	do
Journal and Messenger.....	do
Catholic Telegraph and Advocate.....	do
Ohio Teacher	do
Ladies Repository.....	do
Daily Volksfreund	do
Democrat'sche Wochenblatt.....	do
Warheit's Freund.....	do
Der Hochwachter.....	do
Der Christliche Apologete.....	do
Ohio Organ of Temperance Reform.....	do
Western Pilot.....	do
Daily Plain Dealer	Cleveland, O.
Daily Herald	do
Daily Forest City.....	do
Daily Forest City Democrat	do
The Commercial	do
Annals of Science	do
Germania	do
Daily Gazette.....	Dayton, O.
Weekly Empire	do
Journal and Advertiser.....	do
Religious Telescope.....	do
The Republic	Springfield, O.
Gospel Herald	do
The Courier.....	Zanesville, O.
The Aurora	do
Family Newspaper and Whig.....	Tiffin, O.
Seneca Advertiser	do

Ohio Repository	Canton, O.
Stark County Democrat	do
Belmont Chronicle	St. Clairsville, O.
Gazette and Citizen	do
Guernsey Jeffersonian	Cambridge, O.
Guernsey Times	do
Democrat	Medina, O.
Democratic Whig	do
Wayne County Democrat	Wooster, O.
The Republican	do
Portage County Whig	Ravenna, O.
Home Companion and Whig	do
Scioto Gazette	Scioto, O.
Sandusky County Democrat	Fremont, O.
Democratic Mirror	Sandusky City, O.
The Republican	Cadiz, O.
The Tribune	Marysville, O.
Weekly Blade	Toledo, O.
The Register	Piqua, O.
The Gazette	Lancaster, O.
Logan Gazette	Bellefontaine, O.
Shelby County Banner	Sidney, O.
The Intelligencer	Hamilton, O.
Independent Democrat	Elyria, O.
Weekly Highland News	Hillsborough, O.
The Herald	Mansfield, O.
Spirit of Democracy	Woodsfield, O.
The Register	Eaton, O.
Weekly Times	Troy, O.
American Union	Steubenville, O.
Citizen and Gazette	Urbana, O.
Independent Register and Family Visitor	Hudson, O.
Western Episcopalian	Gambier, O.
Evangelist	Oberlin, O.
Practical Preacher	Washington, O.
The Enquirer	Portsmouth, O.
Geauga Republic	Chardon, O.
Vinton County Flag	McArthur, O.
Delta Independent Press	Fulton, O.
Buckeye Eagle	Marion, O.
Der Deutsche in Ohio	Canal Dover, O.
The Albion	New York City.
Daily Sun	do
Observer (3 copies)	do
Anti-Slavery Standard	do
The Opal	Utica, N. Y.
Olive Branch	Boston, Mass.
Puritan Recorder	do
Christian Advocate	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Transylvania Medical Journal	Louisville, Ky.

not in file

BY-LAWS.

OF THE

OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.

DUTY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The Superintendent is the head of the Institution, and its chief executive officer. To him is committed the general superintendence of the buildings, grounds, gardens, and farm, together with the furniture, fixtures and stock. He has also the charge of the patients, and the direction and control of all persons employed in the Institution, under the regulations hereinafter provided.

Under the general direction of the Board, he shall appoint and employ as many assistants and attendants as he may think proper and necessary for the economical and efficient performance of the business of the Asylum, and prescribe their several duties and places. He shall, at his sole discretion, discharge any one so employed, and shall record the fact, with the reason therefor, on one of the books of the Asylum. For good and sufficient cause, he shall have power to suspend a resident officer ; but shall, in such case, as early as practicable, give notice to one of the directors that a special meeting of the Board may be called to provide for the exigency. The Superintendent may recommend the resident officers to the Board, in case of vacancy.

He shall, from time to time, give such orders and instructions as he may judge best calculated to insure good conduct, fidelity and economy in every department; and he is authorized and enjoined to maintain a proper discipline among all who are employed in the Institution, and to enforce strict compliance with his instructions, and uniform obedience to all the rules and regulations of the establishment.

He shall have the charge of all the patients in the Institution ; shall daily ascertain their condition, and prescribe their treatment, whether mental, moral, medicinal or dietetic ; and his instructions respecting them, are to be scrupulously obeyed. He shall cause to be kept a record of all the facts connected with each case which can be obtained.

He shall lose no opportunity to make the members of the Board of Trustees fully acquainted with the concerns of the Institution, and shall frequently so consult them, that in all things he may proceed with their sanction. He shall, at each annual meeting of the Board, make a full report of the condition of the Asylum, and of all the transactions of the past year, together with such observations and reflections as he may deem of importance to the public generally, or to

the physicians of the State particularly, with regard to the subject of insanity ; the report to be accompanied with such tabular statement as he may think required to convey information in a concise and striking manner, or to elucidate any part thereof.

All vacancies in the officers shall be forthwith reported by the Superintendent to the Board, or if the Board is not in session, then to the committee ad interim.

The Superintendent shall reside in the Institution.

DUTY OF THE ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

The Assistant Physicians shall be well educated, regular physicians. The Senior in office shall have charge of the female patients—the Junior, of the male ; each shall visit all the patients under his charge morning and evening—they shall superintend the use of baths, the temperature, cleanliness, and ventilation of the halls—shall see that the patients have suitable food, medicine, exercise, amusements, clothing and bedding—shall study the peculiar features of each case, especially such as have been recently admitted ; and shall exert all the moral influence in their power on the patients, endeavoring, in every way, to promote their welfare and recovery. Under the direction of the Superintendent, they shall exercise a general supervision over their respective departments, looking especially to the manner in which the attendants and assistants discharge their duties ; and they are to report immediately to the Superintendent all instances of misconduct, unfaithfulness, want of energy or vigilance, and all neglect of duty, either observed by them or of which they may receive information. They shall keep accurate records of admissions and discharges, together with such particulars concerning each case as may be procurable, in such form as the Superintendent may direct. They shall assist in conducting the correspondence, and shall see to the preparation and dispensing of all medicines, ascertain that prescriptions are followed, and learn their effects. Once a week, in company with the Superintendent, they shall visit the entire establishment, and at all times see that the patients are kindly treated.

They shall always be ready to perform whatever services may be demanded of them by the Superintendent.

The Senior Assistant Physician shall exercise the duties of the Superintendent whenever the latter is absent, subject to these regulations, in all respects.

DUTY OF THE STEWARD.

To ensure the faithful discharge of his duties, the Steward shall execute a bond, in the sum of five thousand dollars, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Board of Trustees.

Under the general direction of the Superintendent, he shall make all purchases for the Asylum, preserving the original bills and receipts therefor, and keep full, clear, and accurate accounts of the same, as well as of all moneys received by him, and all charges on account of patients, and at the end of every month, produce the account book and vouchers for settlement to the committee ad interim.

He shall, under like direction, make contracts *in the Superintendent's name, and not otherwise*, with the attendants and assistants, and keep and settle their accounts, and shall submit his accounts to the inspection of the Board, or any member thereof, or the Superintendent whenever required so to do. Previous to the formal exhibition of his books at such periods as these by-laws may direct, the Superintendent shall examine and approve them.

Under the general direction of the Superintendent, he shall attend to the business of the farm, stock, garden, grounds, fences and out-buildings, and see that they are always kept in good order, and that a proper economy is practiced in every department. The last week of the fiscal year, and the week previous to his retirement from office, he shall make out and present to the Superintendent, a true and perfect inventory of all the personal property belonging to the Asylum, whether furniture, stock or implements, with an appraisal thereof.

He shall unceasingly observe the conduct of all persons employed in subordinate stations; see that in all respects they do their duty, shall report to the Superintendent any instance of neglect, misconduct, abuse or unfaithfulness he may observe, or of which he may be informed, and by direction of the Superintendent, shall dismiss unfaithful, negligent or incompetent attendants or assistants. He shall assist in maintaining the police of the establishment; shall see that the attendants and assistants rise and begin business at the appointed hour, and retire in due season; that the great bell be rung, and that all fires and lights be kindled and extinguished at the proper times; and that the warmth, cleanliness, and ventilation of the house, as well as its security from fire, be attended to.

He shall observe the conduct of all inmates at the religious and other meetings, and shall, as frequently as possible, visit the male wards, to see that their bedding and clothes are in good order, and well taken care of, that their food is of the best quality, is properly cooked, served and distributed, and that they take the same in a proper manner.

He shall keep in a book prepared for the purpose, an account of the clothing and effects of each male patient, both when they enter and when they leave the Institution, and that each article is properly marked and preserved by them.

He shall reside in the Institution.

DUTY OF THE MATRON.

The Matron, under the general direction of the Superintendent, shall have charge of the domestic concerns of the establishment; shall exercise a general supervision over the cooking, washing, ironing and sewing; shall frequently inspect every department, and assist in securing the neat and orderly appearance of the whole house, and faithfulness in discharge of duty of all persons engaged in subordinate positions, as well as proper economy in all departments. Especially shall she take charge of the female patients, and that part of the building occupied by them, and shall be accountable for their clothing; entering, or causing to be entered in a book kept for that purpose, a list of the articles brought, and shall see that they are properly marked and preserved by the attendants.

She shall see that the domestic wants of the whole household are properly supplied, both as to food, its quality and cooking, and linen, which is invariably to be marked; informing the Steward of any wants in sufficient time to avoid the serious inconvenience of the stock getting too low.

She shall devote a large portion of her time to intercourse with the female patients, paying frequent visits to their rooms, and communicating to the Superintendent any fact or circumstance of importance which may come to her knowledge.

She shall see that the female attendants are diligent in the discharge of their duties, and enforce uniform kind treatment of patients, discreet and regular deportment, and the due observance of all the regulations of the Institution.

She shall reside in the Institution.

DUTY OF THE SUPERVISORS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The Supervisors shall pay a special attention to the patients in that part of the establishment which is under their particular charge ; shall see that the rules of the Asylum are strictly observed by the attendants and assistants. They shall receive the orders of the Superintendent, Assistant Physicians, Steward and Matron, each in their respective departments, and see that they are properly and thoroughly executed. They shall see that the halls are properly supplied with furniture and other needful articles. They shall see that the sick are properly nursed and supplied with every requisite, and shall take charge of the necessary arrangements for the burial of the dead.

The Supervisor of the male department shall be the assistant and deputy of the Steward, and shall act for him in his absence.

The Supervisor of the female department shall be the assistant and deputy of the Matron, and shall act for her in her absence.

In no case can any officer of the Institution delegate his or her duties to another, except as authorized by these by-laws.

DUTY OF ATTENDANTS AND ASSISTANTS.

DUTY OF ATTENDANTS AND ASSISTANTS TO OFFICERS, COMRADES AND THEMSELVES.

All persons employed about the Asylum, are expected to perform the duties allotted to them, with cheerfulness. All are responsible in their respective departments, and should be anxious to perform their duties in the most unexceptionable manner. The men shall not wear their hats within doors, nor go in shirt sleeves when not at work. No one about the establishment shall indulge in loud laughing or talking, nor in profane or vulgar language, nor make any unnecessary noise. The attendants and assistants are expected to treat each other with kindness and consideration ; to cherish a sense of moral obligation, and in all things to set an example of correct deportment ; and they will be held strictly responsible for any bad influence which their conduct may have upon patients or others in the establishment.

DUTY TO THE INSTITUTION.

The whole time of the attendants and assistants is to be devoted to the Institution, and no one shall discontinue service without giving at least two weeks notice to the Superintendent or Steward.

They shall receive no compensation besides their regular wages, for any service or labor ; nor shall any officer, attendant or assistant, be directly or indirectly interested in the purchase of any article for the use of the Asylum, nor receive any present or gratuity from any person dealing with the Asylum, nor from any patient, nor from any visitor ; nor sell anything to a patient ; nor shall any officer except the Steward, make purchases for the Asylum, except in the cases provided for in these by-laws.

Attendants and assistants are expected to be extremely exact in the performance of their duties, as upon their punctuality depends to a very great extent, the comfort of the patients committed to their charge.

Attendants shall never give up a key, nor admit any person into the halls, without permission of an officer ; and no male attendant shall enter a female apartment, without permission of the superintendent.

The attendants in charge of patients, shall never retire to their rooms while the patients are in the halls. There is an obvious impropriety in attendants sitting in their rooms, reading, writing or sewing, during the hours of duty—that is, from the time the patients rise in the morning until they retire at night; at least one attendant shall always remain in the gallery with the patients, and shall not leave under any circumstances, until relieved, except to take meals, or on other legitimate errand.

All persons who have any duties to perform before breakfast, shall rise in the morning at the ringing of the great bell, and commence at once the work assigned them to do.

The attendants stationed in the galleries shall see that the patients are properly washed in season for breakfast, and that their hair is combed, and they are decently dressed for the day, before the morning visit of the physician; they shall also pay attention to the person and dress of each individual as often as needed, until he or she retires for the night.

The attendants shall never permit any patient to have access to, or to have in his possession, any razor, knife, scissors, cord, or other instrument or article, without permission of the Superintendent or Assistant Physician, and they shall exercise the strictest vigilance in order to prevent patients obtaining possession of any weapon, invariably counting the knives, forks, and spoons, after each meal, and immediately reporting to an officer, if any are missing.

They shall look well to all doors connected with the galleries, especially at bedtime, when they shall see that the doors of the rooms occupied by patients are safely locked, and that the doors communicating with the centre building are all fast bolted; and they shall carefully extinguish all lights in the galleries, but keep one burning all night in their room or in the entry,

They shall keep the rooms of the patients and the halls, perfectly neat and well ventilated; and they shall have the beds well aired and neatly made, in proper season in the morning.

They shall pay particular attention to the spittoons, water closets, urinals, and sinks; see that they are always clean and free from unpleasant odor, and use every possible precaution to prevent their being damaged by patients.

Nothing is to be considered neat or clean, which can be made neater or cleaner.

The attendants in the lodges, shall never admit any person to the building except the officers and those whom they may accompany; and they shall never give their keys into the hands of any person but the officers, without special direction from the Superintendent or Assistant Physician.

Attendants and assistants shall never leave the Hospital, without permission from the superintendent, or from the officers under his direction, and shall always return previously to the next meal time, or by nine o'clock in the evening, unless leave be given to stay out longer.

No person employed in the Asylum shall deliver any letter or writing from or to a patient, without permission of the superintendent, nor retain such in their possession.

TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.

All persons employed in the Asylum shall invariably treat the patients with respect and attention, never calling them by a nickname, but always using polite or affectionate terms, as Mr., Mrs., Miss, or father, uncle, or aunt, as the case may be. They shall deal with them always in a kind and affectionate manner, and do all in their power to soothe and calm those who may be irritated, and to encourage and cheer such as are melancholy and depressed. From the time that patients

rise in the morning until they retire at night, they are to be constantly under the supervision of the attendants, who shall endeavor to keep them tidy and warm, and prevent all improper conduct.

When provoked by insult or abusive language, attendants shall keep cool, forbear to recriminate, scold, threaten, or dictate in the language of authority, unless absolutely necessary ; violent hands shall never be laid upon patients, under any provocation, and a blow shall never be returned.

As far as possible, attendants shall maintain their authority by kindness of manner and dignity of deportment. If mild measures fail to induce patients to move, or do what is necessary and right, information shall be given to the superintendent, or in his absence to an Assistant Physician, or to the Steward.

When patients engage in controversy on any improper or exciting topic of discourse, the attendant shall, in the gentlest manner, interfere and check them ; should other means fail, and if the quiet and good order of the apartment cannot otherwise be preserved, one or two of the most excited may be placed in their rooms for a short time ; but in such cases the Superintendent or Assistant Physician shall be informed immediately.

The supervisors shall go to the office for medicines at the appointed times, and the attendants shall see that the whole is taken at the time and in the manner directed. No violence is to be used in giving medicine. Each cup shall be marked with the patient's name, to prevent accidents, and the patients from helping themselves. Immediately after giving the medicine, the cups are to be cleansed, ready to be returned to the office.

All damages done by patients, and all their wants as to clothing, and other articles necessary to put these rules in practice, shall be reported daily to the Superintendent, Steward or Matron, until they are repaired or obtained.

Each patient shall be in charge of some responsible individual at all times, unless permitted to be at large by the superintendent. The person who takes a patient from one of the halls, shall be responsible for his or her safe keeping until returned to the same, or entrusted by a resident officer to the care of another person ; and no patient shall be permitted to go out of the wings, nor any new patient to go out at all, except by special permission of the Superintendent or Assistant Physician.

Food shall not be carried to the rooms of the patients, nor shall any one be absent from the regular meals, except in case of sickness or high excitement.

No conversation must be held with patients through the windows, either by officers, attendants, assistants or visitors.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

The Asylum shall be closed at half past nine o'clock every night, at which time the attendants and assistants shall retire to their rooms, and every visitor who has not received express permission from the superintendent to stay over night, must leave.

As the visits of friends to persons engaged in the Asylum, interrupt business, and occasion many disorders and inconveniences, the superintendent is enjoined to confine such visiting to the smallest possible limit. No such visit whatever, shall be permitted on the Sabbath, without consent of the superintendent.

No attendant or assistant shall visit another attendant or assistant, or the kitchens, laundry, wash-house, bakery, or other department, during the hours of duty, without lawful errand.

All officers, attendants, or assistants engaged in the Asylum, shall be at all times ready to perform whatever extraordinary services may be required of them by the superintendent, subject to the within regulations.

ATTENDANCE UPON RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The attendance of patients in the chapel, shall be under the direction of the superintendent; and all the arrangements which he may direct concerning them, shall be faithfully carried into effect by the officers and the attendants.

All persons employed in the Asylum, who have not direct supervision of the patients, shall be at perfect liberty to attend on Sunday, such places of worship as they may think proper. *Provided* such attendance does not interfere with the discharge of the duties which they are hired to perform.

No person employed in the institution, not having charge of the patients, shall be required to attend the religious services of the institution.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

Expenditures for the Support of the Asylum, for the year ending Nov. 15, 1853.

Repairs and improvements	\$1,427 18
Furniture.....	475 15
Fuel and lights.....	847 16
Stock.....	613 00
Corn, hay, oats and straw.....	487 62
Stationery and books.....	85 71
Printing and advertising.....	28 00
Postage.....	86 68
Labor.....	8,605 71
Provisions and groceries.....	14,015 51
Clothing and bedding.....	2,395 03
Medical supplies.. ..	728 91
Cash on discharge of patients.....	222 00
Pursuing elopers.....	104 16
Funeral expenses.....	50 00
Horse-power saw machine	131 75
Sundries.....	399 92
Incidentals.....	248 22
Freight and drayage.....	248 29
Total.....	<u>\$31,200 00</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Balance in treasury, November 15, 1852.....		\$5,435 88
Appropriation act of December 2, 1852.....	\$5,000 00	
“ “ “ March 14, 1853.....	25,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$30,000 00
August 3, 1852, Cash received by Dr. Edw. Smith...		290 75
		<hr/>
		\$35,726 63

BILLS REDEEMED.

Nov. 29, 1852, L. A. Curtiss.....	\$2,000 00
Dec. 20, “ do	2,000 00
Jan. 1, 1853, do	1,200 00
Feb. 2, “ do	2,000 00
“ 14, “ do	3,000 00
Mar. 23, “ do	5,000 00
April 25, “ do	2,000 00
June 1, “ do	2,000 00
July 1, “ do	2,000 00
“ 12, “ do	2,000 00
Aug. 1, “ do	2,000 00
Sept. 13, “ do	2,000 00
Oct. 1, “ do	2,000 00
Nov. 1, “ do	1,000 00
“ 3, “ do	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$31,200 00

Balance in Treasury, November 15, 1853.....

\$4,526 63

SALARIES.

Appropriation for Salaries of Superintendent, Physician, Steward and Matron, O. L. A.....	\$3,500 00
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CHECKS REDEEMED.

Jan. 30, 1852, O. C. Kendrick.....	\$150
Jan. 3, 1853, E. Kendrick.....	300
“ 3, “ do	300
“ “ “ C. R. Pierce	125
“ “ “ O. C. Kendrick.....	150
“ “ “ L. A. Curtiss.....	150
“ “ “ Messrs. P. A. Van Sickle.....	75
April 1, “ L. A. Curtiss.....	150
“ “ “ E. Kendrick.....	300
“ “ “ Messrs. P. A. Van Sickle.....	75
“ “ “ O. C. Kendrick.....	150
“ “ “ C. R. Pierce.....	125

July	1, 1853,	E. Kendrick	\$300
"	"	O. C. Kendrick	150
"	"	L. A. Curtiss	150
"	"	Messrs. P. A. Van Sickle	75
"	"	C. R. Pierce	125
Oct.	1,	Charles Disney	125
"	"	O. C. Kendrick	150
"	"	E. Kendrick	300
"	"	L. A. Curtiss	150
			<hr/> \$3,575 00
Over-draft, November 15, 1853,			<hr/> \$75 00

Appropriation for heating and ventilating \$10,000 00

BILLS REDEEMED.

June	18,	1853.	Greenwood & Fifield	2,000 00
July	2,	"	Ed. Hall	100 00
"	18,	"	"	150 00
"	25,	"	T. V. Hyde	100 00
"	26,	"	Greenwood & Fifield	3,000 00
"	27,	"	Ed. Hall	175 00
Aug.	3,	"	Robert Duncan	75 00
"	5,	"	A. S. Ramsey	33 10
"	12,	"	G. O'Harra	92 00
"	15,	"	T. V. Hyde	100 00
"	"	"	Ed. Hall	300 00
"	18,	"	Robert Duncan	120 39
"	29,	"	Ed. Hall	500 00
Sept.	3,	"	Ed. Leeds	12 34
"	5,	"	T. V. Hyde	200 00
"	27,	"	Armstrong & Gorton	83 00
Oct.	3,	"	Ed. Hall	200 00
"	4,	"	T. V. Hyde	200 00
"	5,	"	D. Harding	30 50
"	10,	"	Ed. Hall	225 00
"	"	"	R. Duncan	100 00
"	17,	"	E. Hall	200 00
Nov.	8,	"	T. V. Hyde	500 00
"	10,	"	Ed. Hall	500 00
				<hr/> \$8,996 33
Balance in Treasury, November 15, 1853				<hr/> \$1,003 67

Appropriation for reconstructing water closets and bath tubs \$4,000 00

BILLS REDEEMED.

July	8, 1853.	Peter Gibson	\$2,000 00
	12, "	C. A. Howell	50 00
	18, "	C. A. Howell	16 50

Sept. 3, 1853.	Ed. Leeds	12 89	
3, "	J. W. Matthews	60 00	
5, "	John A. Link	24 00	
7, "	R. Reese	28 00	
8, "	Buttles, Comstock & Co.	244 00	
15, "	Edward Hall	1,100 00	
20, "	John W. Matthews	32 75	
24, "	John A. Link	34 50	
24, "	J. M. Still	90 62	
24, "	Daniel Reese	20 50	
			<u>\$3,713 89</u>

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 15, 1853 \$286 11

Appropriation for Infirmary \$6,000 00

BILLS REDEEMED.

Aug. 26, 1853. N. Nolls \$50 00

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 15, 1853 \$5,950 00

New roof appropriation \$2,282 00

BILLS REDEEMED.

July 8, 1853.	Armstrong & Gorton	\$500 00	
23, "	Armstrong & Gorton	888 00	
Aug. 23, "	Powell & Co	91 56	
			<u>\$1,479 56</u>

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 15, 1853 \$802 44

Moral Instructor appropriation \$200 00

BILLS REDEEMED.

July 12, 1853. D. A. Randall \$100 00

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 15, 1853 \$100 00

Contingent expenses Trustees Benevolent Institutions appropriation.. \$600 00

BILLS REDEEMED.

May 19, 1853.	N. Nolls	\$10 00	
June 9, "	H. B. Smith	25 00	
9, "	D. Robb	8 50	
9, "	R. Hamer	18 00	
9, "	G. E. Ells.	5 50	
9, "	E. C. Root	17 50	
Aug. 1, "	D. Robb	5 00	
			<u>\$89 50</u>

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 15, 1853 \$510 50

RECAPITULATION.

Balance Contingent Fund Lunatic Asylum in Treasury, Nov. 15, 1852.....	\$5,435 88	
Appropriation	30,000 00	
Salaries		<u>\$35,435 88</u>
Heating and ventilating	3,500 00	
Water closets and bath tubs	10,000 00	
Infirmary	4,000 00	
New roof	6,000 00	
Moral Instructor	2,282 00	
Trustees Benevolent Institutions	200 00	
Aug. 8, 1853, Cash received of Dr. E. Smith	600 00	
	290 75	
		<u>\$62,308 63</u>

BILLS REDEEMED.

Contingent expenses	\$31,200 00	
Salaries	3,575 00	
Heating and ventilating	8,996 33	
Water closets and bath tubs	3,713 89	
Infirmary	50 00	
New roof	1,479 56	
Moral Instructor	100 00	
Contingent expenses of Trustees	89 50	
		<u>\$49,204 28</u>
Total balance in Treasury, Nov. 15, 1853		<u>\$13,104 35</u>

